OCTOBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bullock Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,432—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

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KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed One Rupee.
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th Oct.
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	870	C. K. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	941	500	H. Waight	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5511	10·0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	A. CADIA	6501	1500	W. E. Andrews	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3311	500	H. Waighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2351	500	S. Bacon	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3338	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	7029	1200	R. S. Brisco	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BURMIDA	... ..	on the 10th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	.. ..	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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		Rs. a.
Travellers' Watch Size, Ditto.	Gilt, Enamel dial	25 0
	Metal dial, with altitude Scale to 8,000 feet	35 0
Ditto.	Superior Flat, Scale to 10,000 feet	45 0
Ditto.	Superior, Scale to 15,000 feet	55 0
Combined Watch Aneroid,	8,000 feet Scale, and Compass with Singers' dial on reverse side	55 0
Ditto.	with Compass and Thermometer	70 0
Tourists' Sets, Aneroid,	Compass and Thermometer	70 0
Ditto.	in Morocco case, best quality	80 0
Engineers' Aneroid,	3½ inch dial, in sling leather case	72 0
Ditto.	4½ inch dial, Scale to 10,000 feet	85 0

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

KEMP AND Co.'s
FLUID EXTRACT OF
POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK.
(Prepared in Vacuo)
THE CERTAIN CURE FOR TAPEWORM.

[UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.]

I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Fluid Extract of Pomegranate Root Bark as a cure for Tapeworm. My child had been afflicted with Tapeworm for years. Over a dozen medical men at various times had tried all the known or supposed specifics, all of which only proved of temporary benefit. In despair your preparation was used last year, and at once succeeded! I have waited 15 months in vain for a recurrence of the symptoms, and can now safely say that a cure has been permanently effected. I think it but fair to write and inform you of this, and to thank you for your priceless gift, and to authorize you to make any use you please of this as a Testimonial.

(Sd.) R. F. ANGELO, Colonel,
Retired List, Bengal Army.

Dinglefields Kumaon, N.-W. P., Sept. 17, 1888.

It will be satisfactory for you to learn that the Fluid Extract of Pomegranate I obtained from you for my little daughter several months ago have worked an effectual cure—as she had, off and on, been four years under treatment for Worms both in hospital, and out, without obtaining more than temporary relief. The cure which has now been effected is one which gives me cause for thankfulness.

(Sd.) JNO. GRIFFITHS.

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Per Phial, with Directions, Rs. 2-8.

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A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

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Per Month.

At age	25	Rs.	24-7-0
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,, ,,	35	,,	29-4-9
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J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on THURSDAY, 11th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 8th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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TENNIS BALLS.

	Rs. a
TREACHER'S Champion Balls, Flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.	9 0
TREACHER'S Match Balls, Flannel covered, undersewn ..... per doz.	8 8

The above are the best articles in the market and can be depended upon.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND, POONA.

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TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 4	6 4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour	11 4	6 4
11 4	6 4	BORDEAUX. A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11 4	6 4
11 0	7 12	PETIT MEDOC. Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 0	7 1
17 8	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC. Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 8	10 8
23 0	12 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE. Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12 8
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE. Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX. Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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A large Selection of the latest Novelties, comprising :—

Malacca,
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Orange,
Blackthorn,
Wangee,
Walnut,
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Ebony,
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Holly, &c.

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Silver-mounted Sticks for Presentation.

An elegant assortment of the choicest Woods mounted in Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked."

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

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F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
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Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

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Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

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The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

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KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.	Fine, full flavour.
Bottles ..... Rs. 18 8 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles ..... Rs. 26 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles ..... Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles ..... Rs. 34 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 8	Half Bottles. ,, 14 0	Half Bottles. ,, 21 0	Half Bottles. ,, 18 8
GEISENHEIM.	**NIERSTEIN.**	**SPARKLING WINES.** Superior Hock.	**SUPERIOR MOSELLE.**
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.	Very soft and good bouquet.	Delicate flavour & bouquet.	Very fragrant.
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Half bottles. ,, 12 0	Half Bottles. ,, 15 8	Half Bottles. ,, 21 0	Half Bottles. ,, 21 0
STEINWEIN.	**LIEBFRAUMILCH.**	**FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.**	**FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.**
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.	A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	The very finest wine of its kind.	Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Glass Jugs ... Rs. 28 per doz. cash.	Bottles ..... Rs. 35 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles ..... Rs. 46 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles ..... Rs. 46 0 } Per doz. cash.
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Hazel, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Spur-Oak, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn, Medler, &c.	From Re. 1-8.
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A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

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PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

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SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

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OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

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Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8 8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23 8

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Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10 8

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Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
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All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3 12
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Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather	6 for 12 0
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Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

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Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
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Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for 39 0

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CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

AN EARLY VISIT SOLICITED.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE"

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

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THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 90, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

SEE IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Times of India, 1st and 4th August, 1888.

MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are appointed Sole Agents for Colonel Hawes' Teas, and the spring Crop new Season's Teas can only be obtained from them.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents for Colonel Hawes, Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry.

REPORT ON SAMPLES.

By Messrs. William Moran & Co., on Master of Tea from Monsibal Tea Estate.

CALCUTTA, 8th June, 1888.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, small, rather fine, black leaf, good tip, very pungent.
ORANGE PEKOE, very well twisted, fine black leaf, good tip, very pungent.
BROKEN PEKOE, small fine black broken Pekoe, good tip, strong dark liquor, quality very desirable.

15,000 lbs. of new Season's Spring Crop Tea in Stock.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
NO. 22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported.

KEMP'S Alterative Powder.
KEMP'S Antidysenteric Pills.
KEMP'S Arecanut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil.
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KEMP'S Brilliantine.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice.
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KEMP'S Complexion Fluid.
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KEMP'S Digestive Tablets.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat.
KEMP'S Fever Drops.
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KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence.
KEMP'S Hair Dye.
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KEMP'S Iodized Sarsaparilla.
KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge.
KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus.
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KEMP'S Lavender Water.
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KEMP'S Marking Ink.
KEMP'S Mutton Extract.
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KEMP'S Nutritive Extract.
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KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal.
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KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula.
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KEMP'S Ros Alpinus.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla.
KEMP'S Syrups.
KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin.
KEMP'S Universal Remedies.
KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator.
KEMP'S Vinous.
KEMP'S Writing Ink.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A, L & W'S
A, L & W'S
A. L & W'S

Unshrinkable Flannels for District Wear.
Unshrinkable Flannels for Shirts or Sleeping Suits.
Unshrinkable White Saxony Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Twilled Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Silk and Flannel.
Unshrinkable "Tropical" Flannels.
Unshrinkable Colored Flannels.
Unshrinkable Silk and Wool Mixture.
Superior White or Coloured Spun Silks.
The genuine Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture.
Soft Colored Zephyr Shirtings.
The New Colored "Cambridge" Shirting.

Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE will forward their new Patterns and Descriptive Catalogue on receipt of Letter or Post Card. They continue to keep, as usual, one quality only, *viz.*, the best.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGE per s. s. "LABOURDONNAIS." Mark S. F. 7191 Bombay. One case is now lying in the Prince's Dock unclaimed Warehouse. Consignee should apply without delay to

THE AGENT.
Messageries Maritimes.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing for several years past between NAGOO SAYAJEE and ELLAPA BALARAM as building contractors, which was formerly carried on under the name and firm of NAGOO SAYAJEE & Co., and latterly under the names and firms of NAGOO SAYAJEE & Co. and ELLAPA BALARAM and Co., was DISSOLVED from the 1st of March, 1888, and that the said Nagoo Sayajee is not interested in or RESPONSIBLE for any works or contracts taken by the said Ellapa Balaram, subsequent to the aforesaid date. Notice is further given that the said Ellapa Balaram has no authority now to sign the name of the partnership firm of Nagoo Sayajee and Co. or of any other firm in which the said Nagoo Sayajee is a partner.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs.1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

This deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposits without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1888.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1888, tenders for the supply to this Company of PRINTED BOOKS and forms for a period of 3 years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1889.

Forms of tender, divided into three Sections, giving details of the books and forms required and terms of contract, can be obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of a sum of Rs. 5, were also samples can be inspected.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for printing Books and Forms," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each tender. All securities to be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 6th October, 1888.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October, 1888, for the construction of Pipe Sewers and Branch Pipe Drains in Bellasis Road, Foras Road, and Gilder Street.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., can, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Municipal Ex. Engr's. Office, 6th Oct., 1888.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Limited.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1888, at 2-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdass as an *ex-officio* Director.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1888-89, and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To consider the advisability of extending the mill as recommended by the Directors in their report, and if approved, to pass such resolution or resolutions in connection therewith.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 20th October, 1888, both days inclusive.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE.
CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES.
DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.

No.	Rs. a.
1. 15 by 10 by 5 inches	48 2
2. 15 by 10 by 6 inches	52 8
3. 17 by 11 by 7 inches	56 14

Leather Travelling Covers for above. No. 1, Rs. 14; No. 2, Rs. 15-12; No. 3 ..... 17 8

CASH BOXES.

No.	Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
1. 6 by 4 by 2½ ins.	15 12	5. 11 by 6½ by 4½ ins.	24 8
2. 7½ by 4½ by 3 ins.	17 8	6. 12 by 7 by 5 ins.	26 4
3. 9 by 5½ by 3½ ins.	20 2	7. 14 by 8 by 5 ins.	28 14
4. 10 by 6 by 4 ins.	22 12		

PAPER BOXES.

No.	Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
1. 14 by 8 by 5 ins.	25 0	3. 17 by 11 by 7 ins.	33 0
2. 15 by 9½ by 6 ins.	30 0	4. 18 by 12½ by 8 ins.	40 0

With Pen Tray and Inkstand, Rs. 5-4 Extra.

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.	Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
1. 12 by 8 by 4 ins.	21 14	3. 16 by 12 by 6 ins.	28 14
2. 14 by 10 by 5 ins.	24 8		

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Finest "Cavites."
Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS.
The Indian Havannah *par excellence*.
Rs. 3 per Box of 100.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MOULMEIN CHEROOTS.
"MOUNG LOOS."
Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MY LATEST WEED.
THE "KAISER."
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.
"The Finest Cigar in the World for the Price."
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
"Golden Block" Mixture.
Smoked everywhere throughout India.
Rs. 3-4 per 1lb. tin., Re. 1-12 per ½lb. tin.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
Of all kinds in great variety from the First Makers of London, Paris, and Vienna.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS to attend on a lady and child in a respectable Mussulman family. She should be strong, of sober habits, and of mature age, as her duties will be in some respects difficult. She should apply stating terms, &c., and forwarding testimonials to the

AGENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
at Surat.

Surat, 6th October, 1888.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE BOILERS belonging to the Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co., Ld., near the Elphinstone Bridge, by Daniel Adamson. Last examined by the Government Inspector of Steam Boilers in August, 1888, and have been certified as being capable of working up to a pressure of 70 lbs. to the square inch. One of these Boilers is now being REMOVED, and will be available for inspection in a few days.

The remaining three Boilers are now at work daily, and can be seen at any time in the course of the day on application to the Manager at the mills.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 384 OF 1887.

DAMODHUR ESWARDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, Custom Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.
vs.
PASCOAL ASSENEE MISQUITTA, PHILIP MATIS MATTRA, MARIA, widow of JAO ANTONIA FERNANDEZ, of Matoonga, Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 28th day of August, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff :—

1st. All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land or ground, situate at Gowaree, near Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155 and a-15-364 and under New Survey No. 7-1026, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Antone Frances Ram, south by the property of Damodhur Eswardas, on the east by the property of Cassoo Bai Govind, and on the west by the property of Pedro Antonio Ticcars.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of Tocca land or ground, situate at Gawaree, near Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155 and a-15,364 and under New Survey No. 10-1026, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Anna, widow of Antoni Fernandes, south by the property of G. D. Fernandes, east by the property of Philip Matis Mattra, and west by the property of G. D. Fernandes.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land or ground, situate at Gowaree, near Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155 and a-15,364 and new Survey No. 19-1026, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Government ground, on the west by the property of Philip Matis Mattra, and partly by the property of Anna, widow of Antoni Fernandes, on the north by the property of Anna, widow of Antone Fernandes, and on the south partly by the property of Damodhur Eswardas and partly by the property of G. D. Fernandes.

4th. All that piece of parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at, Gowaree, near Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, and admeasuring about seventy square yards or thereabouts and under Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 43, and now under Ward F. Street No. 1977, standing in the name of Philip Matis Mattra, and bounded as follows : On the east by the House of Fernandes Dix, on the west by the ground of Dadabhoy Framjee, on the north by the fields of Gasper Marco Fernandes Shawaree Ticcara, and on the south by the Government Public road.

5. All that piece or parcel of fazendary ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Gowaree, near Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, and admeasuring about fifty square yards or thereabouts, under Municipal Assessment, formerly under No. 39, and now under Ward F. Street No. 1,953, standing in the name of Maria, widow of Jao Antone Fernandes, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Government Public road, on the west by the Public passage and the house of Lawrence Minguel, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bastiao Fernandes, and on the south by the house of Jao Quarell.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 20th day of October, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1888.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTER REQUIRES BUYERS for Indian drugs and Natural Products. Payment by Letter of Credit. First-class references required.—Address—

"AUSTRAL," care of GORDON & GOTCH, Ld.,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

LANCASTER CRICKET CLUB.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will take place at Lippert's Hotel, Byculla, on MONDAY, October 8, 1-83, at 2-30 p.m.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST. To elect a member of Committee, in place of Mr. D. Gostling who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2ND. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.

"CAPITAL"

The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum
A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.

THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist*, *Bullionist*, *Statist*, and other kindred papers.

Considering the growing importance of India and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote itself to those interests which are represented by invested capital.

"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions,—the interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.

An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :
Yearly ..... Rs. 30 ; with postage, Rs. 34
Half-yearly ..... " 18 " " 20

Intending Subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to

W. H. TARGETT & Co.,
"CAPITAL" OFFICE,
Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at Bandora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a House, No.—, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Houghton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 144 and New No. 16,683, and new survey No. 6,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narsoo Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Station at Carnac Bridge.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods station at Carnac Bridge.

About 290 bags grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white and colored border handkerchiefs.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases colored Lady's cloth.
1 case black Doe skin.
8 bales colored broad cloth.
2 ,, black union cloth.
2 cases twilled gauze flannel.
3 ,, colored alapaca.

On account of the concerned.

12 cases wire wove roofing substitute for glass.
1 case varnish for the above.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES AND MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. in the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Workshop, Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder, a quantity of surplus stores and materials, consisting of teak rafters, jungle boards, bamboos, empty barrels and cases, broken glass, galvanized iron, lead and cast iron pipes, brass stop-cocks, copper scrap, lightning conductors, sheet lead, wrought and cast iron, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, October 8, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of unserviceable and serviceable stores, consisting of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, blue French twills, lorie, brown canvas, garment, tunics, trowsers, pattern clothing, &c., Havresack's water-proof cases with hoods, cloaks, great coats, capes helmets, helmet-ornaments, boots, sewing machines, empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the mortgagee, Joseph Samuel Dhokerker, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mahomed Ibrahim bin Shaik Abdoola Patel, the following landed property :

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Tandel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Ibrahim bin Shaik Abdoolla Patel, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward, No. 2818, and street Nos. 76, 78, standing in the name of the said Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sheik Abdoolla Patel, containing by admeasurement ten and a half feet in breadth, and seventy feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Tandel Street aforesaid, on he west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Aminabibee, widow of Mahomed Poonglay, and on the south by the house of Hoossein Meeya bin Abdool Rahim Moongaya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a small bungalow at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Royal Yacht Club.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a bungalow 25 feet long and 20 feet broad, built of brick and stones, with teakwood, roof covered with Mangalore tiles and ceiling built about 5 years ago, in perfect condition, known as Indian jeweller and money exchange shop.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 8, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white shirtings
5 ,, ,, scarfs.
2 bales T red yarn.
6 cases iron bedsteads of different sizes.
1 ,, mother-o-pearl buttons.
10 rolls leather belting, 2 1-2 inches.
3 bales packing paper, each 600 lbs.
50 doz. roller skin, No. 1.
45 ,, ,, 2.
1 superior brass bedstead with spring mattress.
1 English writing table with revolving top.
2 new water filters.
1 case 66 dozen cotton undershirts.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Dr. Saxty Good, consisting of silver watch, gold ring, scarf, ring, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. F. Lowly, consisting of silver watch, gold ring, locket, studs, eyeglasses, leather trunk, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. R. R. Wright, consisting of gold studs, gold chain, silver watch, boxes and chain books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. R. Allen consisting of watch with chain, rings, and coin.

On account of the concerned—
4 bags hazelnuts and almond.
2 boxes cheese.

On account of whom it may concern,
R—1 1502-1601 10 casks, each about 4 cwts alizarine 20 per cent. concentration. Delivery to be taken from the Prince's Dock.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, double-seated brougham.
1 ,, ,, light mail-phaeton
1 strong pony-cart, with hood.

By order of the voluntary liquidators, the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld—
1 strong dog-cart.
1 pair large strong bullocks.

And any other carriages and horses whichmay be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instruction from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDESDAY, the 10th instant, 1 at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the first floor of their Auction rooms, the blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, a Singer's Sewing Machine with cabinet in perfect order, of which full particulars will apppear hereafter, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome pictures, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, one panorama with views, &c., the property of Mr. H. ORIENTER.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF BAR AND ROD IRON BOLTS AND NUTS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of bar and rod iron bolts and nuts, &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow, with about 5 acres and 31 goontas of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing room, one dining room, and three bed-rooms, also cook-room, stables, and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 8, 1888.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
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RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

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PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ..... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ..... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ..... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ..... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ..... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ..... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ..... „ 1,550

THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ..... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

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SILVER WARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	from Rs. 30 to Rs. 53
Silver Cigar Cases	„ „ 63 to „ 115
Silver Card Cases	„ „ 42 to „ 63
Silver Tobacco Boxes	„ „ 50 to „ 54
Silver Snuff Boxes	each „ 27
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	„ „ 36 to „ 51
Silver Match Boxes	from „ 9 to „ 22
Silver Box with Comb	„ 16
Silver Box with Finger Diary	„ 16
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	„ 36
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	each „ 35
Silver Mounted Tigar Claw Stamp Boxes	„ „ 13
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined	„ 100

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES.

We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSACK, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
F. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. D. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

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WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per Gauge Cs. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 0	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Hoss & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	25	

CLARETS.

Medoc	11 0	6 0
St. Julien	15 0	8 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Sagnee Cliquot Extra	Rs. 24	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 22	12 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 22	—
Piol Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 22	Rs. 14 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 20	„ 12 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PARNHAMS, GOSS, MATTHEWS, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Auberbonmar	Rs. 15	Rs. 8 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16	„ 9 0
Hochheimer	„ 18	„ 10 0
Johannisberger	„ 20	„ 11 0
Steinwein	„ 22	„ 12 0
Forsthelmer Berg	„ 24	„ 13 0
Ludesheimer	„ 26	„ 14 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28	„ 15 0
Johannisberger	„ 30	„ 16 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. SUMMERTON, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12	0 —
Fine „ „	„ 16	0 —
Superior „ „	„ 20	0 —
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 24	0 —
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 24	0 —

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 12	0 Rs. 6 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 16	0 —
Medoc	„ 18

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Meeting, Lancaster Cricket Club, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Wurdha (s), from Calcutta; and Bryn Glas (s), Batoum. Yesterday:—Hindoo (s), from Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—I. M. S. Canning, for Madras and Rangoon; Elektra (s), Aden; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A public meeting in connection with the Union will be held in Mr. Muljee Jetha Kapad Bazaar Hall, when Mr. Omkarilal Indrabhai Vyas will deliver a lecture in Gujaratee on "The Past and Present Condition of the Science of Astronomy among the Hindus."

REPORTED THEFTS.—Syed Hussain Mahomed, living in Abbas gully, reported to the police that on Friday night his room was entered, and property, valued at Rs. 174, stolen.—Mahomed Ally Ebrahim, living in Bhanda Bazaar Road, reported that his room was entered on Thursday night last, and sundry articles of wearing apparel and cash, to the value of Rs. 43-8, were stolen.

BARODA OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—We see from the *Baroda Watchal* that, in addition to the oil mill, started by the Gaekwar's Government at Baroda, a second one is to be established under Mr. Sorab L. Palkhivala, who has been appointed agent, secretary, and manager, which will commence work from the beginning of next year.

RECOVERY OF LOST PEARLS.—Ahmed Jeewa and three other Hindoos were placed on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, by Constable MacCormack, under the following circumstances:—About ten days ago, a man alleged that he had lost some currency notes and seventeen pearls in the Bhooleshwar Market. On Friday, he saw Ahmed Jeewa, in Marwadi Bazaar, disposing of some pearls. As he recognized them, he made a complaint to the police, and the accused was taken into custody, and three others were also afterwards arrested. The Magistrate has remanded the case for further inquiry.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Military	Sieofried.
Quadrille	Roundabout	Williams.
Pavane	Conti	Vasseur.
Valse	Alexandra	Gung'l.
Selection	Vert Vert	Offenbach.
Valse	Fairie Voices	Crowe.
Polka	Husaren	Hertel.

NUISANCE AT GORUPDEO.—Two cattle-owners, Ahmed Mybool Gooljareng and Shewunt Sewpal, were on Saturday last arrested under a warrant and charged by Mr. C. Hallums, a Health Inspector of the Bombay Municipality, before Mr. P. Ryan, with keeping thirty-five buffaloes in a stable at Gorupdeo in a filthy state, and thereby causing a nuisance in that neighbourhood. The two accused, it seems, had failed to appear upon two separate summonses, and were arrested under a warrant. Since then, they removed their buffaloes from the stable, but the nuisance still exists. The two accused were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Edward Menesse was again on Saturday, charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a chair, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Mooljee Gopaljee, from his house, in Cammatespoora, on Friday night last. The accused, about midnight, on Friday, deliberately went up into the room of the complainant, and walked off with the chair. The wife of the complainant, happening to be awake, saw the accused leaving the premises with something, and as it was dark she could not discern it, but on awaking her husband he found that a chair was missing. He raised an alarm, and reported the matter to the police. A woman, who saw accused going by with a chair a few minutes previously, informed the complainant, and the accused was arrested, with the chair in his possession The accused, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, in Baroda Street, touching the deaths of Shivram Mahadeo and Krishnee, woman, aged respectively 55 and 35 years. The two deceased were labourers employed in the grain godown of Messrs. Blaschcek and Co., in Baroda Street, in the Port Trust Estate. At 2 p.m. on Saturday, while they were working by a pile of bags of rapeseed, it suddenly gave way, and about forty or fifty bags fell, burying them. The bags, on being immediately removed, Shewram was found to be dead and Krishnee alive, but unconscious. The latter was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died at 5 o'clock the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Balloo Vittoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a building contractor, and had taken a contract for constructing the Jubilee Mill at Jakeria Bunder. About noon on Saturday, deceased and two labourers employed at the construction of the new mill were standing on an inside staging on the first storey of the mill, when deceased desired one of the labourers to extend the staging in a particular direction. While doing so an iron bucket from a staging above fell and struck the deceased on the head knocking him over. He was picked up in an unconscious state, with his skull fractured, and removed to the hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday, at the morgue, by Dr. T. Blaney, the coroner, into the circumstances connected with the death of Lukmibai, woman, aged 20 years, who, it was alleged, died from the effects of an assault committed on her by her husband aided by her mother-in-law. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said that on the 22nd ultimo he viewed the body of the deceased, and saw a bruise on the left eye-lids, another on the chin, and an extensive one on the right shoulder. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. He afterwards made a *post mortem* examination and found that the stomach contained three drachms of brown fluid. The mucous membrane was much congested, and there were a large number of crystalline fragments adhering thereto. He broke up one or two of these and thought they were white arsenic. He then placed the stomach and its contents in a bottle. He also removed a portion of the liver and the whole of the spleen of the deceased, and put them in separate bottles, labelled them, and sent them to Dr. I. B. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to Government. Witness received a letter, dated 25th September, 1888, from Dr. Lyon with reference to the above matter. From the *post mortem* appearances and the report from the Chemical Analyser to Government, he was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to poisoning by arsenic. The following verdict was returned by the coroner's jury unanimously:—"That the death of Lukmibai was caused by arsenic, but under what circumstances or by whom administered there is no evidence to say."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd Oct., as compared with the statement of the 25th Sept., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept 25 Rs. A. P.	Oct. 2. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,688 15 0	51,49,688 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,79,21,941 13 2	1,96,10,572 1 1
Other Deposits	4 04,32,472 6 7	3,88,11,173 7 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,79,598 6 2	2,90,019 0 8
Rendries	8,10,063 8 11	8,23,768 8 11
Rs.	8,45,86,765 1 10	8,44,85,222 0 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	88 59,620 0 0	87,71,945 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	68,17,617 0 0	59,36,367 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	99,08,421 3 9	92,67,625 8 8
Credits on do.	59,77,317 15 5	65,29,130 0 4
Bills discounted	2,72,63,403 8 7	2,69,21,002 9 4
Balances with other Banks	7,21,150 13 1	7,51,700 5 0
Bullion	473 14 3	322 10 3
Dead Stock	11,03,793 14 10	11,03,362 3 4
Premises	10,278 10 0	10,026 13 0
Rendries	1,75,787 14 2	1 71,085 12 1
Cash at Head Office	83,23,132 0 3	98 82,453 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,53,76,015 3 6	1,53 46,400 5 2
Rs.	8,45,96,765 1 10	8,44,85,222 0 10

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the ratepayers of the Girgaum Ward was held at Cama Baug, when the gentlemen, who had been selected by the Girgaum Ward Standing Committee as candidates for election at the next Municipal elections on behalf of the ward, were to address the electors. These gentlemen were Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, Dr. R. N. Khory, Mr. Maneksha J Taleyarkhan, Mr. Eknath R. Khote, and Dr. Balchandra Krishna. There was a large attendance of Parsee and Hindu ratepayers. Dr. Ardasir D. Mody, honorary secretary to the committee, read the notice convening the meeting.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. A M. Dhurumsey, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, made a few general remarks. This meeting was a new step in the direction of local self-government, and was, therefore, to be welcomed. He hoped this new departure would be appreciated by the citizens. The gentlemen whom the committee had selected to represent the ward at the forthcoming elections desired to address the ratepayers. The chairman then called upon Dr. R. N. Khory to address the meeting.

Dr. R. N. Khory, in his address, said the chief requirement in a candidate for Municipal honours was regular attendance. He was sorry he had not been as regular as he would have wished to be, because his professional engagements often interfered with his attendance at the Corporation meetings. However, he had raised his voice as strongly as he could against extravagance in the Executive Engineer's and Health Officer's departments. Dr. Khory was sorry to say that his voice was not always successful, for he was not fully supported. Among instances of municipal extravagance, Dr. Khory mentioned the purchase of land for the extension of the Null Bazaar Market at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a square yard, and the enormous price at which it was intended to buy land for the Mumbadevi Vegetable Market. Another instance of Municipal extravagance was the high salaries paid to Municipal servants, among them being the Deputy Health Officer, who, although he did not know the A B C of the science of health, was allowed to draw from Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 per month.

Mr. Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan, another of the candidates, said if he was elected he would use his best efforts in the interest of the ratepayers. He had not a long confession to make and he had no personal experience in Municipal matters, but he would very carefully look to the execution of the water and drainage works, the maintenance of roads, the improvement of streets, &c. He would work more and talk less, and he would try his best to justify their choice. (Applause.)

Mr. Eknath R. Khote, having thanked the Committee for bringing him forward for election unsolicited, said that whenever injustice was done to the ratepayers, and whenever their grievances were brought before the Corporation, he fought hard in the interest of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.) He had always voted with independence and with due regard to the civic welfare of the city. (Hear, hear.) He had most regularly attended the meetings of the Corporation, and had never caused the *quorum* difficulty, nor had he ever directed the attention of the chairman to the want of a *quorum* in the midst of business. (Laughter and hear, hear.) If the Ratepayers reposed their confidence in him, by electing him once more, he promised to do his duty by them in the most conscientious and scrupulous manner. Mr. Eknath spoke in enthusiastic terms of the disinterested Municipal services of Dr. Thomas Blaney, in whose footsteps, he said, he would endeavour to follow. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who was very heartily received, remarked that if he was elected by the ratepayers, he would give his earnest attention to the subjects of public health and sanitation, to which, as a medical gentleman, he hoped, he would be able to do justice. Dr. Bhalchandra spoke at some length on the advantages of a good water supply. The three water works, the Vehar, the Tulsi, and the Tansa works, would have cost the city about three crores of rupees, and with the interest and other charges the cost would amount to about six crores. It was, however, in Dr. Bhalchandra's opinion a wise expenditure, which would be the means of abating and stamping out cholera and other epidemic diseases. Dr. Bhalchandra next spoke at some length on the drainage question; and his remarks on the failure of the new drainage works in Cammatteepoora, which were deemed pertinent and pointed, and showed how a sum of about four lakhs of rupees was wasted, although there were highly-paid engineers in charge of the work, caused much amusement. He said the administration of the conservancy department was not half so good as it was some years ago; and he gave reasons for this opinion which he, unfortunately, met with in his daily professional rounds. After speaking at some further length, Dr. Bhalchandra said that if he was elected he should try to see that every pie of the ratepayers' money was properly expended. (Loud and repeated applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, who was received with cheers, referred to the main step taken in the direction of local self-government, remarking that ten years hence it would be impossible for any candidate to get into the Corporation if he did not secure the good opinion of the ratepayers by addressing them previous to the elections. It was, he said, at the earnest suggestion of some of his friends that he stood forth as a candidate for the Corporation a few months ago and was elected. He had not got into the Corporation for the honour of becoming a member of that body, but with the view of discharging his duties to the ratepayers faithfully and earnestly. He urged that it was the duty of every member of the Corporation to visit his ward, to find out if there were any grievances of the ratepayers against the Municipal executive, and to try to get those grievances remedied. Mr. Chandawarkar regretted the omission of the name of Mr. J. P. Kapadia from the list of selected candidates. He then spoke of the encouragement of primary education by way of educating the electors, and of the questions of the housing of the poor, and the opening of recreation gardens for the poor in the heart of the town. (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed that this meeting expresses it confidence in the candidates who have addressed it to-day. The Girgaum Ward Committee furnished a worthy example, which ought to be imitated by the ratepayers of other wards. (Applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, in seconding the motion, said it was a matter of great gratification that the Hon. Mr. Telang, who was the pride of the educated youth of the City, and an ornament to native society, was elected a member of the School Board Committee. Mr. Chichgar advised the ratepayers to exercise with care and caution the sacred trust reposed in them. (Cheers.)

Several of the ratepayers requested the chairman to allow Mr. J. P. Kapadia, whose name had been left out by the committee, to address the meeting. There was a general desire, although the hour was late, to hear Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia, amidst loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said he had always tried to call a spade a spade—(laughter)—and had spoken conscientiously and independently at the Corporation meetings. He expected no favours from Government or other authorities, because his was the mercantile line. (Applause.) He had always given his opinions fearlessly, and, although they were received with laughter, he did not care for their laughter—(laughter)—for he cared only to act according to his honest convictions. He had generally been voting with the minorities, but he hoped properly and rightly. (Hear, hear.) He said the Municipal expenditure was running into extravagance beyond endurance, for it would be found at the time of the new budget that it now came to 58 lakhs of rupees. Mr. Kapadia related some of his Municipal experiences, which were received with rep ated applause.

It was proposed that Mr. Kapadia's name should be added to the list of selected candidates; and the proposition was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Dr. Bharucha, a vote of thanks to the Standing Committee, and especially to the chairman and to the honorary secretary, Dr. Ardasir D. Mody, was carried by acclamation.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman was carried on the motion of Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, seconded by Mr. Virchand Dipchand; and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

MAJOR AFZUR JUNG, the Nizam's representative on the Kabul Mission, the start for Afghanistan having been delayed, has gone to see the fighting on the Black Mountain.

PROFESSOR KOHLRAUSCH has recently estimated the quantity of electricity in a flash of lightning. He finds that from seven to thirty-five flashes would be required to keep an ordinary incandescent lamp alight for an hour.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF LOCAL FARES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following answer has been received from the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to a memorial from season pass-holders, protesting against the enhancement of local season ticket rates:—

Sirs,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, dated 19th September, protesting against the enhancement of the season ticket rates for this company's suburban trains from October 1881. The enhancement of the rates was recommended after very careful consideration of the matter by the officers of the company, and has been brought into effect under instructions from the board of directors of the Company. I have, however, submitted a copy of your representation to the board for consideration, but am not in a position to withdraw the advertised enhancement of the rates for quarterly and half-yearly tickets without revised instructions from the board. I may, however, state that the alterations in the monthly rates of the season tickets have been withdrawn.—Yours, &c.,

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

THE PLAGUE OF MOSQUITOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your leading articles of to-day you mention Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, and Byculla as the three districts where the mosquito plague is great. Will you kindly allow me to inform you that if there is a district ever infested with these troublesome creatures, it is Cavel? There is not a single night that we can dispense with our curtains. It is, as you say, due to water left to stagnate.

In this locality some cesspools are left uncleansed for weeks, and at times for months, and the odours emanating from them are unbearable.

The mosquitoes around these pools are to be seen in myriads, and you can conjecture the torture we are subjected to by these little creatures, especially at nights.

Oct. 5. A. E. J.

THE HIGH COURT'S CIRCULAR ORDER BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please permit me to bring to your notice that the High Court's Circular Order Book, which is sadly wanted by candidates, is not yet ready for delivery on payment, though nearly one-and-a-half year has elapsed since it has been in the press. The examinations of High Court Pleaders, Subordinate Judges, and District Pleaders are fast approaching. There must be time to read and study the work together with other books, and I hope the Registrar of the High Court, or the officer who prepares the work, will have it ready before the October vacation is over.

Oct. 6. LEX.

TOILERS ON THE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While passing a spot on the Queen's Road under repair, I saw a coolie handling his rammer like a man this morning. This is such an extraordinary occurrence that I hasten to give it the greatest possible publicity. During the many years I have passed in Bombay I have never seen a Corporation labourer ramming so heartily, except on this solitary occasion. He usually lifts and lowers the rammer as gingerly as if there were a live baby attached below, which he wished to put to sleep. I am very sorry that I did not stop and ask that fine fellow how long he had been a credit to the Corporation, and how much he got a month. On second thoughts, however, I am glad I did not say anything for fear he might have told me that he only started work this morning, and had just arrived from up-country. It is a great pity that those servants of the Corporation, of whom we see most, should have this dead alive style of working. It seems almost as "official" as the style some of them have of calling themselves "Esquire" in the letters that pass between their different offices. When I take my walks abroad and come upon three or four well-fed and well-built coolies lifting and dropping their rammers at the gentle rate of seven strokes a minute, there rises to my lips that sinful, but expressive, phrase "you lazy d—ls."

Take the same men to the docks and put them on piece work, discharging or loading a ship. They will beat English dock labourers for endurance. But then they are under different management.

I suppose that every patch of road that is mended is measured for the purposes of accounts. If this is so, why cannot the ramming and hand-rolling be done on piece?

QUERY.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your sensible advocacy of the extinction of the levying of dowries by bridegrooms invites serious reflection from the standpoints of economy and social reform. You make your remarks applicable to Prabhus only, but the community which is considered the leading one among the natives, and whose patriotism, charity and noble-mindedness are pointed to with pride by less-advanced natives, is not free from the evil. If the Prabhus count their dowers by a thousand or two thousand rupees, the Parsees count them by ten and twenty thousands. Such heavy exactions greatly discourage marriages, and even well-to-do families find it beyond their means to marry their daughters. In Bombay the practice is not confined to a single rank and class among the Parsees; it is prevalent among men of all positions and stations in life; I think very few families are exempt from it. Such heavy dowers are ruinous to the community, and make marriage, instead of being a beneficent ordinance of Providence, only a costly luxury. Many a young Parsee damsel, between twenty and thirty, is still in a "state of single-blessedness, not because no youth sighs for them," but because they have no other dower to give than a maiden's smiles and virtues. They pine away their lives in wretchedness, vainly waiting for a partner.

Now that the Rajputana Chiefs have seen their way to redressing this evil, will not the Parsees, who are considered to be the pioneers of civilisation in this part of India, take up this seemingly small but really important matter, and following in the wake of the Chiefs, convene a meeting of their leaders to consider the subject? Such reforms are more welcome, easier of execution, and demand as much attention as the National Congress movement, or the election in Parliament of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee.

Billimora, Oct. 5. BONUM.

THE POONA TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention of the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. R. Company to the inconvenience which the public suffer through the discontinuance of the 5 p.m. train, which at present runs between Poona and Bombay? The company have notified the changes in the time-table from Monday, the 8th instant, the important and striking change being the discontinuance of the 5 o'clock evening train, and the substitution of 10 and 11-30 night trains instead. From Monday, therefore, there will be a long break in the communication between Poona and Bombay. In Bombay, after the mail has left at 2 p.m., there will be no train until 10 at night. So also, in Poona, after the train has left at 12-30 p.m., there will be no train available until 10 p.m., or say for nearly ten hours. We think this difficulty might certainly be avoided if the 5 o'clock train were kept running all the year round, in place of either the 10 or 11-30 night train, which can be conveniently discontinued without any material disadvantage to the company. It is certainly strange to see that while there will be no trains available for eight and ten hours in Bombay and Poona, respectively, the company have thought wise to put in two night trains at the interval of one hour and-a-half only.

POONA PEOPLE.

B. G. J. P RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B. G. J. P. Railway of as registered at 6 a.m., on the 4th inst., is as follows:—

	Ghadeobi.		Songad.		Dholi.		Chanda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	8	31	6	7	10	35	12	47	9	67	9	42
Rainfall on 4th instant	..	..	...		...		0	6	..	..	..	..
Total up to date	8	31	6	7	10	35	13	53	9	67	9	42

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

CHALLENGE CUP—FINAL TIE.

LOVERS of racquets, who went down to the Fort Racquet-court to witness the final tie for the Challenge Cup, were amply rewarded for their pains, as the match proved a most interesting and well-contested struggle, the excitement being maintained from start to finish. The players were Messrs. H. G. Gell and F. T. Rickards, and it had been decided to play a rubber of 5 games.

Game 1. After some good rallies Gell succeeded in getting away from his adversary, and won the game by 15-10.

Game 2. Encouraged by his success Gell played up capitally, and secured this game also by 15-5.

Game 3. This game was splendidly contested throughout. Rickards played up with great pluck and determination, heartily deserving the cheers he received from the crowded gallery, when he pulled off the game by 15-13.

Game 4. Continuing in the same style, secured the game 15-5. Two games all! Intense excitement prevailed during the 5th and decisive game, which, after some severe rallies and excellent strokes on the part of both players, eventually fell to Gell 15-9. Gell thus claims the rubber, and wins the Bombay Gymkhana Single Racquets Challenge Cup for 1888.

Both players played brilliantly all through, and a better match has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in the present Court.

Mr. H. G. Gell beat Mr. F. T. Rickards 3 games to 2—15-10, 15-5, 13-15, 5-15, 15-9.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DEFAMATION BY A NATIVE EDITOR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VIGHNESHWAR SHASTREE SURI.

MR. INGLE, First-class Magistrate of Kanara, convicted the accused, the editor, proprietor, and publisher of a weekly Anglo-Vernacular newspaper, called the *Havyaka Subadha and Karvar Chandrika*, of defaming Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshnagiri, Mamlatdar of Yellapur, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 750, with the alternative of three months' simple imprisonment. An appeal was made to Mr. Unwin, Acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, which resulted in the upholding of the conviction, but reduction of the fine to Rs. 250. From the latter's decision, the accused appealed to the High Court. Mr. R. D Setna and Mr. Gangaram B. Rele appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the matter complained of was a letter or article, signed *Ratlelma Dookashroo Yellapur, i.e.*, "Tear of Sorrow of Yellapur Patels," which was published in the defendant's paper of the 9th August, 1887. It was alleged in the article in question that a proposal was made to erect a library building at Yellapur, in commemoration of the jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that, in collecting subscriptions for this object, the Mamlatdar of Yellapur threatened certain patels, and under such pressure, compelled them to pay subscriptions towards the building against their will. The specific statement was made that he prevented them from leaving the taluka cutcherry on the 11th July, 1887, when they went to receive their pay, unless they paid their subscriptions, and other acts of oppression were detailed. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the accused published the letter in good faith, and for the public benefit. It was further stated that the accused received the letter in Bombay, and that he left Bombay for Yellapur on the 20th July to enquire into the matter. Evidence was also brought on behalf of the defence that the accused visited the places mentioned between the latter portion of July and August, and made inquiry into the truth of the charge brought by his correspondent. The substance of the letter was summarized by the magistrate as follows:—First,—That when the patels came to draw pay on the 11th July, 1887, the mamlatdar told them that a jubilee library was to be started, and that orders had been passed by Government that all patels must pay one year's salary thereto. Secondly, that when the patels earnestly begged to be excused from paying anything, the faces of the mamlatdar and sheristedar got red with rage and they loudly threatened the patels. The patels did not yet submit, and were threatened through others. Thirdly, that the mamlatdar and sheristedar gave orders that no patel should return to his village without permission, and peons were kept to see they did not leave. This was continued three or four days. His Worship dwelt at some length upon the evidence, and finally convicted the accused of defamation, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 750, or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

It was urged on behalf of the appellant that the lower courts had drawn wrong inferences from the evidence as to the presence of the petitioner at Yellapur on the 11th July, 1887. The reasons assigned by the lower courts for disbelieving the evidence for the defence were imaginary and unsound in law. The lower courts also erred in holding that the petitioner went to Yellapur simply to collect subscriptions for his newspaper, and not for the purpose of inquiry as to the truth of the contents of the letter in question. The court also erred in holding that the petitioner did not act in good faith and with due caution in the publication of the letter.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, sent for the record and proceedings.

A RETRIAL DIRECTED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAGHU SUTWA.

THIS was a review of a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, on the 23rd July last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The facts are that the accused was a resident of Dungri Taluka, Bulsar, and suspected his wife of misconduct. On the 9th July last, he saw her talking with a man with whom she was on very familiar terms. He was trying to persuade her to leave her husband. The accused took her home, and a quarrel ensued between them. She abused him and he struck her several blows with a hammer, causing injuries, from which she died in a few hours. The accused was committed to take his trial at the Sessions for the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

After examining the records of the case, Mr. Justice Birdwood passed the following order:—"The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge did not convict the accused on his plea, but having regard to the evidence recorded before the committing magistrate, convicted him of causing grievous hurt. As the Sessions Judge did not convict on the plea, it was his duty to try the case. It was illegal to convict the accused of an offence to which he did not plead guilty, and for which he was not tried. The conviction and sentence are reversed; and the court directs the trial of the accused on the charge on which he was committed.

A RECENT MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GUNPUT GOVIND.

THIS was an application for review of the decision of Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 28th ultimo, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt to Ally Hoosein with a stick, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bomanjee Pherozesha, appeared for the accused.

The petition stated that on Monday, the 17th ultimo, being the last day of the taboots, the petitioner went out in company with three other lads of about the same age as himself, *viz.*, twenty years, to see the taboot procession. On going to some distance from his house at Matharpacady he and his companions met with six or seven elderly Mahomedans, including the complainant and his brothers. This party came rushing at them from the opposite direction with sticks in their hands, and shouting out threats. The petitioner and his companions did not care to go on one side of the road, and consequently the Mahomedans raised their sticks to strike the petitioner and his companions. One of them aimed a blow at the petitioner, but instead of striking him the blow struck the complainant on the head. The petitioner and his companions then ran way, but on an outcry being raised by the complainant and his companions a police sepoy came up and arrested the accused as the person who had struck the blow.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that he was a weak young man, and it was utterly improbable that he should dare to withstand half a dozen elderly Mahomedans. It was further stated that the day on which the assault was alleged to have been committed was the last day of the Mohurrum, when Mahomedans are bent upon doing some mischief to persons of a religion differing from their own. It would be rash on the part of the petitioner to dare to commit such an assault upon them, when he knew well that he could be easily over-powered and beaten.

After hearing Mr. Jardine, their lordships sent for the record and proceedings. The magistrate was requested to submit with his record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order, and any facts which he thought material to the issue, as required by section 441 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

THE DROUGHT IN GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to thank you for the terms in which you have referred to the drought now prevalent in his Highness the Gaekwar's territory? In the whole of Gujerat rain has held off for a long time, and as the ryots were sanguine that the *Hast Nakhastra*, which commenced on the 25th September, would bring in plenty of rain, and as that *Nakhastra* too expires on the 8th instant, without any prospect of rain, distress now stares them in the face, for which they have to appeal to the considerateness of their Government. The Governments, British and others, when they have ascertained the extent of the drought, may be trusted to order the necessary remissions of land revenue in the affected districts. When the ryots find it hard to keep body and soul together, it is hard to expect from them the land revenue in full. Prices of food-grains have already gone up to famine rates, and the Governments will do well to sanction some relief works for the needy. The Government treasuries would not be affected materially thereby, but the aid to the poor will be great and inestimable.

Billimora, Oct. 5. BONUM.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following is the order in which regiments proceed to and return from Burma:—

TO EMBARK AT CALCUTTA.

2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt., 1st Nov. 1888.
2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt., 19th Nov.
4th Bn. Rifle Brigade, 5th Dec.
17th Bengal Infantry, 22nd Dec.
2-1 Eastern Dn. R. A., 9th Jan. 1889.

TO EMBARK AT MADRAS.

1st Bn. Hants Regt., 1st Nov. 1888.
19th Madras Infantry, 29th Jan. 1889.
33rd Madras Infantry, 17th Feb. 1889.

TO EMBARK AT RANGOON.

2nd South Wales Borderers, 10th Nov. 1888.
2nd Munster Fusiliers, 27th Nov.
1st Rifle Brigade, 14th Dec.
2nd Cheshire Regt., 31st Dec.
12th Bengal Infantry, 1st Jan. 1889.
16th Madras Infantry, 16th Feb. 1889.
30th Madras Infantry, 26th Feb.
27th Bombay Infantry, 15th April.
4th Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, 7th and 23rd Feb. and 12th March, 1889.
1st Madras Lancers, 14th and 29th March and 1st April, 1889.

LADY DUFFERIN AND NATIVE LADIES.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following account of the proceedings of a meeting of the *purdanashin* ladies of Lahore held on Tuesday, to adopt an address of thanksgiving to Lady Dufferin. This being the first time in the Punjab when the ladies have met to honour one to whom honour is due, the meeting deserves notice:—

"A public meeting of the *purdanashin* ladies of Lahore was held on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the house of the late Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, in the *Shahalmi Gate*, to vote an address of thanksgiving to her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin for the noble work done by her during her stay in India for Indian women. Although it was the first time that the *purdanashin* ladies ever met in Lahore for transacting a public business, everything went off well. Mrs. Seva Ram (the daughter-in-law of the late Rai Sahib), who had been back from her trip to England in April last, was unanimously voted to the chair, and her sister-in-law, Srimati Hardevi, who also accompained her to England, was appointed to act as Secretary of the meeting. The business of the day commenced by Mrs. Seva Ram saying, in a short little speech, the object of the meeting; after which she called upon several ladies to move and second the following resolutions. Before these resolutions were actually put to the meetings Srimati Premdevi, the daughter of Lala Beni Pershad, Sub-Engineer, Lahore, and the wife of Dr. Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur, and the widow of the late Pundit Manphul, C.S.I., explained at some length the benefits that will be ultimately derived by Indian women from the National Association for Medical Aid. The resolutions were passed with acclamation, and run as follows:—

First Resolution.—Moved by Srimati Hardevi, daughter of the late Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, and seconded by Lrimati Premdevi:—That the *purdanashin* women of Lahore present at this meeting unanimously resolved that an address of thanksgiving be presented to her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin on her arrival at Lahore in the month of November 1888, setting forth the deep and sincere gratitude the women of this Province owe to her Excellency for her noble and benevolent exertions to adequately provide medical aid for them.

Second Resolution.—Moved by Mrs. Agnihotri, seconded by Mrs. Kunja Behari Thapar—That a Sub-Committee consisting of the following ladies be appointed to arrange about the address, to form the deputation, to present the address to her Excellency, and to transact any other necessary business in connection therewith:—

(1) Mrs. Sewa Ram (President); (2) Srimati Premdevi; (3) Mrs. Agnihotri; (4) Mrs. Brij Lal Ghose; (5) Mrs. Kunja Behari Thapar; (6) Mrs. Dewan Manphul; (7) Mrs. Bhagat Ram; (8) Mrs. Madhusoodan Sarkar; (9) Mrs. Rulla Ram; (10) Mrs. Girdhar Rai; (11) Mrs. Ganda Mal; (12) Mrs. Beni Pershad; (13) Mrs. Girdhari Lal; and (14) Srimati Hardevi, secretary.

Third Resolution.—Moved by the wife of Rai Bahadur Dr. Brij Lal Ghose, and seconded by the daughter of the late Dewan Manphul, C. S. I.:—That the address be presented at the house of the late Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, which is just inside the Shahalami Gate, and where adequate arrangements for purdah can be easily made, on a date and at a time to be decided by her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.

Fourth Resolution.—Moved by Srimati Premdevi, and seconded by Srimati Hardevi:—That the secretary of this meeting be authorised to send a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting, together with a copy of the English translation of the address to Lady Dufferin, requesting the kindness of her Excellency's accepting the address as a token of the sincere regard and gratitude the *purdanashin* ladies cherish towards her Excellency.

M. PASTEUR'S INOCULATIONS

DR. VINCENT RICHARD, of Calcutta, who has from time to time, under the *nom-de guerre* of "Ekans Arboc," protested against the blind acceptance of M. Pasteur's treatment of rabid dog bite, finds a justification for his opposition in the following extract from the *Lancet*:—

M. Pasteur has had a run of ill-luck with his anti-rabic inoculations lately, as reported by the *Semaine Medicale*. On the 23rd of July last a man, aged 28 years, died of rabies at the Hotel Dieu of St. Etienne. He had been bitten by a rabid cat on the 16th of June, and was treated at the Pasteur Institute at Paris from June 20th to July 7th. After having completed his treatment by the anti-rabic inoculations, the man returned to his work as a domestic at St. Etienne, where the first symptoms of rabies manifested themselves on the 18th of July, that is, thirty-two

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A meeting, as already advertised, will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, 8th inst., at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE, a Bay HORSE and BUGGY, Turn-out complete. Rs. 700.—Apply THORPE & Co.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN FOREMAN MOULDER for a Foundry in India (not in Bombay).—Apply to Mr. MACBETH, 44, Tamarind Lane.

WANTED, a good English or European CUTTER.—Apply with full particulars.—LEWIS, MILNER & Co., Cotcacmund.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Ld.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the Chief Agent. Apply by letter to Head Office stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of Cotton business, need apply.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT—A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C OOMUTGUR and Co., Market.

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THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all description of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

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FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Malna' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 31 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X," at this office.

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WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Not Cash.—JOOMA MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

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CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

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BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

BENT-WOOD ROCKING OFFICE CHAIRS (Revolving). Nothing to equal them in ELEGANCE and COMFORT. Work becomes a pleasure, and fatigue is unknown. The very best OFFICE CHAIR ever invented.

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FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRANSPARENT GLASS TILES for light, &c., of same shape and size as our French Tiles, can be hung on battens the same way as tiles, and so easily fitted side by side with them. Quite adapted for photographic studios.—SORABSHAH & Co., 109, Medow Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND, by 7 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Ganesh Khind, 5th Oct., 1888.

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BEING

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

SILVER was ½d. per oz lower in London yesterday; and to-day a further fall to the same extent took place, bringing the price down to 43d. Last evening's quotations for Rupee Securities were £67⅛ for Fours, and £71⅛ for 4½ per cents, making a fall of ¼ and ⅛ per cent., respectively, from Thursday's rates. Consols further declined ⅛ per cent., say to 97½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 104½. Three per cent. French Rentes were ¼ lower in Paris, at 82½. About £200,000 had been paid into the Bank of England; and the market rate of Discount had declined ¼ per cent., making it 4½ per cent. both for short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent.

Reuter makes Braziers' Copper £2 per ton lower; but the quotation of £83 is called nominal.

A quieter feeling prevailed in the market for East Indian Wheat, and yesterday's quotations show a decline of 1d. per cental in spot Soft White in Liverpool. Club No. 2 also was 3d. per quarter lower in London to arrive *via* the Canal; but Hard Red was 3d. higher *via* the Cape. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was, at 1,990,000 quarters, 70,000 quarters less than late week's figures showed. Linseed and Rapeseed were firm but unchanged in value. Coffee also was firm, and Mid-Plantation was 1s. per cwt. dearer.

COTTON in Liverpool was quiet all round, with spot prices quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for November-December and February-March deliveries, and 1-32d. down in other positions. The sales aggregated 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. This afternoon the market closed quiet; Surats steady. "Fully Good" Bengals were ½d. higher, and "Good" and "Fine" advanced ½d. per lb; but all other spot quotations were unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The week's sales in Liverpool, at 46,000 bales, give an increase of 4,000 bales on those of the previous week, while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded shows, at 74,000 bales, an increase of 36,000 bales. The total stock had become greater by 70,000 bales, and had come nearer to the figures for the two preceding years since the previous Friday by some 100,000 in each case, yesterday's estimate showing a deficiency of 186,000 bales compared with last year, and of 59,000 bales as against 1886. On the other hand, the Stock of Surats had diminished during the week by 7,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 65,000 bales. In the total visible supply there had been an increase of 210,000 bales since the previous Friday; and the falling off compared with the preceding two years, as shown by the subjoined tables, had decreased to 641,000 bales, and 270,000 bales, respectively. Of East Indian Cotton there were 18,000 bales fewer in sight than was the case a week ago; and in this the deficiency as against the previous two years had slightly increased to 222,000 bales and 102,000 bales.

The spot price in New York was still 10 5-16 cents yesterday; and again to-day there has been no change. January. Futures were one point higher yesterday; but to-day there has been a drop of 6 points, making the rate 9·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales and 39,000 bales for the two days, respectively, the latter going against 43,000 bales, and 34,000 bales for the two preceding years. The total arrivals from the 1st ultimo to Friday show a decrease of 408,000 bales compared with last year, and of 89,000 bales as against 1886.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two pervious seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	192,000	251,000	196,000
" exports to U. K.	52,000	97,000	71,000
" " Continent	28,000	74,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	496,000	904,000	535,000
" exports to U. K. "	161,000	231,000	179,000
" " Cont. "	75,000	139,000	161,000
" Stock in the Ports	321,000	419,000	452,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,030,000	1,671,353	1,300,100
" Surats	188,000	410,321	290,00

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	289,000	474,790	347,500
" London	13,000	39,000	23,000
American Afloat	80,000	165,000	94,000
East Indian "	16,000	27,000	30,000
	398,000	705,790	493,500
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	5 3-16d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	3½ d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 5-16d.	1½d.

Our local market opened with a firmer feeling this morning, with higher prices asked all round for contracts in Cotton of the new crop, and eventually an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 was established. We hear that there were European sellers of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, yesterday at Rs. 233; and of "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 204, and transactions were booked at the rates; and to-day business has been reported in these growths between native dealers at Rs. 233½-4 and Rs. 204½-5, respectively. Bengals were quoted at closing at Rs. 173-4, Rs. 183-4, and Rs. 193-4 for the three current grades, for December-January delivery; and "Good" Julgaum, for February-March, at Rs. 200 per candy. There has been a strong demand for ready old Karanja, and some 1,500 bales of this growth have been taken at Rs. 208-16. About 500 bales of Dhollera have also changed hands at Rs. 186; and some Compta, at Rs. 174-85 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been an active enquiry in this market again to-day, and considerable transactions are reported. The tone was strong throughout, and prices have advanced, closing as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-5-6	per cwt
Do. 85 "	" 5-4-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-0-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-9-0 to Rs. 4-10-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-10-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-2-0	"

SEEDS have been firm, with rather more demand for export; but business has continued on a moderate scale, and prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	350 bales.
Wheat	23,881 cwt.
Linseed	6,970 "
Rapeseed	724 "
Gingelly	1,079 "

FREIGHTS have been quiet but steady, but very little business has been done to-day, holders of tonnage not being willing to make concessions, while shippers, in view of weaker Wheat markets on the other side, and the high level of prices here, cannot afford to pay the rates demanded.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further decline in Silver, opened this morning 1-32d. lower, at 1s. 4⅛d. for Bank Demand, 1s. 4 13-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 21-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits; but we have heard of next to nothing doing, and though banks afterwards offered 1s. 4⅛d. for Credits, either ready or forward, very few Bills came out at the rate. The market closed weak at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4⅛d. "
Francs do.	1 76½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with an upward tendency, and 99 3-16 was quoted for Fours for cash and both accounts, but with little business passing. Afterwards the rate further advanced to 99 5-16 for Money, and 99⅜ for this and next month's accounts, at which it closed; 104 ¾ nominal being still the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not been much sought after, and the little that has been done in Mill shares has been with a varying result. Sholapur Mill Shares have advanced to Rs. 1,290; and Khatao Macconji to Rs 830. Veeramgaum have declined to Rs. 700; Luckmidas Khimji and Manecklji Petit, Rs. 5 each to Rs. 1,025 and Rs. 1,045, respectively; and Southern Mahratta Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 272½. Mofussil Press Shares have declined to Rs. 402½, and Scinde Press to Rs. 450. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 21, say to Rs. 880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PRESCOTT—September 26, at Byculla, the wife of H. W. de R. Prescott, of a son (premature.)

SIQUEIRA—September 30, at Viramgaum, the wife of C. P. Siqueira, Medical Attendant, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

SMALE—October 4, at Sholapur, the result of an accident at Mohol on the previous day, Thomas Smale, Engineer, aged 34 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDMONDSON—October 5, at Allahabad, the wife of T R Edmondson, of a daughter.

SHERSTON—October 2, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain J Sherston, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

WALKER—October 4, at Sookeratting Tea Estate, Doom Dooma, the wife of R Beaumont Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—BEARNE—October 4, at St. Andrew's, The Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, Robert Hamilton, Poli Batta, S Coorg, to Frances, second daughter of Lewis Bearne, Esq., St. Bernard's, Newton Abbot, Devonshire.

DEATH.

BOYCE—September 26, at Dehra, Elizabeth Anne Boyce' widow of the late F R Boyce, late Examiner, P W D, Bengal.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

A GOOD deal of attention has been given lately to the complaints which periodically go up whenever the Treasuries are so full that the Government appear to be uselessly hoarding money which in the hands of Banks might be furnishing the sinews of trade. The general principle which is assumed in the discussion is that money kept in the Treasuries beyond the needs of Government is money idle, while the same in the Banks means cheaper capital and helps to promote commerce. But at the same time there is the qualifying consideration that the Government must maintain a large floating balance at their Treasuries, how large only those in office can rightly judge. The cash in the Government Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks varies from time to time very largely, as the following figures will show:—

31st	July, 1878,	Rupees 10,14,00,000;
31st	March, 1878,	Rupees 15,18,00,000;
31st	December, 1878,	Rupees 10,14,00,000;
31st	March, 1880,	Rupees 13,01,90,000;
31st	December, 1880,	Rupees 9,69,00,000;
31st	March, 1881,	Rupees 13,34,00,000;
31st	October, 1881,	Rupees 11,46,00,000;
31st	March, 1884,	Rupees 14,13,00,000;
31st	December, 1884,	Rupees 10,00,00,000;
31st	March, 1885,	Rupees 12,54,00,000;
30th	November, 1885,	Rupees 7,94,00,000;
31st	March, 1887,	Rupees 13,19,00,000;
31st	August, 1887,	Rupees 11,81,00,000;
30th	November, 1887,	Rupees 10,55,00,000;
31st	March, 1888,	Rupees 13,87,00,000;
31st	August, 1888,	Rupees 13,27,00,000.

These figures show how greatly the Government money is sometimes in excess in one year of the balance in others. The inference may be that caution is sometimes carried too far. But behind this there is the larger question of principle, how far it is expedient that the Government should support trade with large balances, for in the first instance it will be observed that while the balances vary considerably from year to year they are almost invariably much larger on the 31st of March than at any other time. This being the case it is clear that the conditions which cause Government to have larger balances at that particular date in each year than at the end of other months in the year vary little and are generally identical. It is difficult to see therefore why, without serious disadvantage to any one, they could not be used for the public benefit by leaving more money in the Banks at a time when money is in greatest demand for purposes of trade, thus relieving the unusually high rates of interest, and maintaining the price of Government securities, which to some extent mark the credit of the Government.

The Presidency Banks' statements enable us to estimate the amount of Government money in the Banks about the time referred to, and we take the amount to be as follows:—31st March, 1880, Rupees 2,94,00,000; 31st December, 1880, Rupees 2,68,00,000; 31st March, 1881, Rupees 3,09,00,000; 31st October, 1881, Rupees 3,49,00,000; 31st March, 1884, Rupees 3,51,00,000; 31st December, 1884, Rupees 2,06,00,000; 31st March, 1885, Rupees, 3,16,00,000; 30th November, 1885, Rupees 2,41,00,000; 31st March, 1887, Rupees 3,25,00,000; 31st August, 1887, Rupees 2,85,00,000; 30th November, 1887, Rupees 2,56,00,000; 31st March, 1888, Rupees 3,25,00,000; 31st August, 1888, Rupees 3,90,00,000. The Government themselves are no doubt better able to judge of their monetary requirements than the outside public; but of the amount of Government balances which may with safety be left as temporary demand deposits with the Banks, the public may be allowed to have the power of forming a reasonably good opinion. Consistency of purpose should be shown in the Government accounts, and this is scarcely seen in the wide and unsystematic variations in the amount of the Government funds deposited with the Banks. May we not reasonably ask for the reasons which cause the restriction of Government deposits with the Banks, say on the 31st March last, to the extent of about 7 per cent. less of the total Government funds that the amount deposited with the Banks on the 30th of November, 1885? The rates of interest were 7 per cent. in India, and 2½ per cent. in England, on the 31st March, 1888,—against 4 per cent. in India and 3 per cent. in England on the 30th November, 1885. Did not the Government increase the strain on the loanable capital available on the 31st of March, 1888, unnecessarily, by depositing with the Banks a smaller proportion of their funds than remained on deposit on the 30th of November, 1885, when the strain on the loanable capital of the country was so much less that the rate of interest, as mentioned, was then only 4 per cent. against 7 per cent? Are the Government of India indifferent to the rates of interest on loanable capital, which so much affect their securities and all the people of the country without any exception? The Government, as well as the public, are affected by the rates of interest on loanable capital, which should be made as low as possible, consistent with safety by the means of both and for the benefit of both. The public have shown increased trust and support to the Presidency Banks, while the Government have shown less trust and support to the Presidency Banks than formerly, and this is a question to which too much attention cannot be directed.

A recent commentator on this question remarks:—"The case of the Bank of England with the enormous private funds in its hands is, as the Government of India observe, no parallel, both because the Government balances form comparatively so much smaller a portion of the whole capital, and because the English public revenue is subject to such far less irregularity of supply and demand. If capital is forthcoming from private sources—and there is every reason surely for thinking that it is abundantly forthcoming in the India of to-day—it is evidently better that commerce should rest on its own basis, and that war or famine should not bring with them the risk of the added difficulties of a commercial collapse. The sensitiveness of the Indian money markets, which the critics of the Government make much of as a reason for finding fault with the withdrawal, itself shows how real would be the danger of such a thing coming about in the event of a strain upon the State resources. But on this point there is after all small reason for argument, because the Government has emphatically affirmed that it cannot consider the question to be open to discussion." The suggestion which has been made by a writer in the *Banker's Magazine* and some Indian papers, that one large Bank like the Bank of England should be formed for India to take the place of the three Presidency Banks in the management and custody of the Government funds, and for the sale of Council Bills in England, etc., might meet the objections referred to by the Government. To make the capital proportionate to the Government deposits, uncalled capital could be subscribed, and the required security afforded in many ways. The Government have had much to do with arrangements which have prevented capital from coming to the country from private sources. British subjects at home and British subjects in India are under an administration which, under the style of the Home Government, allows money to be borrowed for their requirements at less than 3 per cent. and under the style of the Indian Government allows money to be borrowed for India at 4 per cent. We hear that money has recently been borrowed at 4 per cent. in India by the Indian Government, while their money has been lent out in England at a much lower rate of interest. The British subject at home is better off than the British subject in India in so far as the Bank of England affords better accommodation to the British subject and Government at home than the three Presidency Banks offer to the British subject and Government in India. The Home Government do not divide their banking business, as the Indian Government do, among so many Departments like the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, the Bank of Bombay, the Indian Currency Department, the Treasury Department, the Bank of England, and the unproductive dead lock-ups called "Reserve Treasuries." How much better would all the resources of the Government of India be husbanded and used for the advantages of all concerned by one sufficiently large and capable institution under the management and direction of trained financiers with one responsible head. The sensitiveness of the Indian money markets is to be attributed to a large extent to the action of one or other of the many departments referred to. Stability cannot be obtained among Departments scrambling for individual profits from the funds of the same Government. England has done both good and evil for Indian finance, and if it were permissible to suggest heroic means of making amends for the evil a large programme might be devised,—in which prominence would be given to guaranteeing the money she allows the Indian Government to borrow for the subjects, to establishing one Bank available for the deposits of Government and the other hoarded millions in India, and to establishing one currency, which would be equally good for British subjects at home and British subjects in India. These, however, are proposals any one of which would open up a very wide field of discussion. In regard to one of them we are certainly not disposed to anticipate the report of the Currency Commission, and we do not admit, besides, that the establishment of an Imperial currency is the only means of getting over our silver difficulty. Meantime it may be sufficient to insist that in the manipulation of their balances the Financial Department should remember that the commercial requirements of the country, as well as the administrative, are entitled to consideration. Whether under the present method of appointing to the higher posts in that Department this desideratum can be realized is a question well worthy of the serious attention of the Government. What we want is a method of appointment which shall ensure that the Finance Minister shall be as much in touch with the commercial interests of India as the Chancellor of the Exchequer at home is with the City.

THE Intercolonial Medical Congress will assemble in its second session in Melbourne in January next. Medical practitioners in India, Europe, or America are invited to be present, and they can become members of the Congress for a nominal payment of one guinea, which will entitle each member to a copy of all transactions published. The Government of Victoria will show every courtesy in its power to members of the Congress visiting Melbourne, and will give material assistance to secure the success of the session. Members coming from India as well as from Europe and America will receive free passage over all Victorian railways, thanks to the friendly intervention of the Premier of that Government. In the other Colonies members of the Congress will obtain return tickets at single fares available for two months over all the railways in Australia. It is also intended to arrange with various shipping companies that members of the Congress should be charged special rates for passages by sea. Medical men of European distinction have been invited to be present during the session, which will commence on the 7th January and rise on the 12th. Circulars have, we understand, been forwarded, through the Surgeon-General at Calcutta, to members of the profession in India, and we have been requested to make known the desire of the Executive Committee that the opportunity thus presented to medical men of becoming acquainted with matters of professional interest in the southern hemisphere may be freely availed of. Amongst the names of the Committee which is making the needful arrangements for the session are those of Dr. J. M. Cunningham, formerly Surgeon-General of India, now retired, and Dr. R. Power, lately District Surgeon at Simla. Members of the profession proceeding to Melbourne from this country will be sure of a cordial welcome from their old colleagues. Members intending to contribute papers are requested to forward an abstract to the Secretary, Mr. H. B. Allen, by November 15th. Engravings necessary for the illustration of papers will be printed at the expense of the Congress. The International Exhibition will add to the interest of Melbourne next January.

A LONDON correspondent writes to us:—The settlement of the difference between the Hyderabad Government and the Deccan Mining Concessionaires does not seem easy. Nawab Mahdi Ali has all along anticipated he would have to stay to see the worry through, but Nawab Mehdi Hassan expected to leave England early in September. Before his day of departure arrived the last-named official received orders to stay in London and render to the Political and Financial Secretary all the help he could. So he stayed on: he may stay a week, he may be in England all the winter. If the negotiations are prolonged so much the worse for those who wish to see things settle down quietly; so much the better for those who, like an energetic publicist in Calcutta, wish to see certain officials put to the torture of cross-examination, and so much the better for your Allahabad contemporary, who wishes Sir John Gorst to be placed on the gridiron of the House. It were better, in the interest of every one that the matter were speedily disposed of. If it is not, then, as far as may be, in the autumn sittings, and, further still, if I may so say, in next session there will be a dead and determined set made in the House of Commons for a Committee to go into the whole Residency question and the India Office management. Probably, the effort would not succeed at first. So much, however, would be said of this scandal and of that false step that, out of sheer weariness, a Committee would be granted. There are, in certain quarters, most bitter feelings cherished against the India Office; only such an occasion as will be afforded by the Hyderabad Mining matter being still unadjusted will be wanted to make all the mischief imaginable. Every one concerned—Messrs. Watson, Winter and Company by large and timely concessions, and the Hyderabad Minister by wise acceptance of adequate sacrifices—should see that it is to their interest to end the matter speedily. It cannot be good for a State like Hyderabad to have such a matter unduly prolonged, while to the concessionaires prolonged delay may mean slow death, but certain death all the same.

THIS afternoon a letter will be read by the President of the Corporation in which Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Heaton, writing on the 27th September, states that the Viceroy and Governor-General has not found anything in the Resolution and papers forwarded with the Corporation's letter of the 11th August to induce him to withold his assent to the Municipal Bill, which is now the Municipal Act. This was precisely the reply which was foreseen. The proposal to address the Viceroy on the subject was appropriately dated the 1st April. In its original form the Corporation were asked to appoint a Committee to draw up a memorial, asking the Viceroy to veto the measure, which had been debated and threshed out during two mortal years by the Bombay Legislative Council, and had been approved by the members of that Council who were specially qualified to form a sound judgment in regard to it. The notion of asking for the veto was laid aside, but the intervention of the Government of India in matters of detail was believed to be procurable by a little judicious engineering. A Committee of the whole House was asked for on the express ground that "every one could speak in Committee as often as he liked, and make motions which did not require a seconder." The Committee was appointed, and a cut and dry resolution was brought up which the Committee was asked to send to the Corporation for acceptance. Only one alteration was made in this draft, but that had an interest of its own. A recommendation to transfer the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner from the Government to the Corporation—which was the very pith and purpose of the whole—was unkindly struck out, the members present having in memory a distinct recommendation of the Corporation in favour of that coveted appointment being made on the responsibility of Government. The "resolution," thus emasculated, was sent up to the Corporation, which ratified it without debate and transmitted it to the Viceroy with the result made known in Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Heaton's brief letter which will be read to-day.

"JOB'S" inquiry in Friday's issue "What is to be done?" led to Myra's suggestion in Saturday's paper to resort to free fumigation with sulphur. On Saturday afternoon this plan was resorted to freely on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill. As the evening advanced Malabar Hill was so covered with smoke from the burning of cutchra and the bedding of horses taken from the stables that it seemed as a smouldering conflagration was in progress which would test the capacity of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. In the result the mosquitoes were put to utter rout in the bungalows where the fumigation was carried out with thoroughness. In some places the suffocated mosquitoes fell in layers on the floors. Yesterday the plague was much mitigated, and there is reason to hope that a continuance of fumigation for a few days will give another direction to the migration of the mosquitoes from the breeding-ground on the Flats. The Municipal Commissioner might usefully direct the stagnant water to be run off from the Flats, and the reservoir to be refreshed with salt water after the pumps have got rid of as much of the subsoil water as can be eliminated.

A MEETING of Parsee Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay was held at Manegon Castle, at the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of selecting a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr. Edaljee Bomanjee Mistry, resigned. Sir Jamsetjee, who presided, explained the object of the meeting, stating that he had been requested by Government to call the meeting and to submit the name of any Parsee gentleman conversant with the English language, whom a majority of the Justices present at the meeting would recommend for the vacant office. On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, seconded by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy was unanimously elected a delegate.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Lahore paper gives the following examples of "English how she is wrote," extracted from an Indian Trade Journal published in Calcutta:—"The Scissor Bird, a new discovery by one of the best engineers of America. This Scissor Bird has two long bills which cuts clothes, hair, nails, papers, &c., &c. like scissior's. The eye is screwed so nicely that is seem to be the real eyes, the long tail and the two feet in the holder and the two holes is for using the Scissor Bird very fancy to look at strong and it is superior to Rodgers. Mrs. Randel's Perfumed Hair Renewer. This wonderful Hair renewer is warranted to cure every sorts of diseases of the Head within Five minutes such as Headache, sideache, Bold Head, and strengthens the roots of every hair and assists its growth. It prevents the hair to become grey, it keeps the brain cool. Ladies and Gentlemen will never fail to recommend its efficacy with pleasures after one application, the perfumed lasts three days after one application. Interesting both to young and old, every household poor and rich should have one phial cheapest price possible."

MR. WEBSTER, chief officer of the ship Benvenue, writes to the Calcutta papers that on the 4th August, when the ship was hove-to in a strong gale in lat 39°50' south and long. 60°12' west, the second officer, Mr. Parsons, who was on watch at the time, reported that between 4 and 5 in the morning a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN EMIN BEY EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.

Prince Bismarck has stopped the German expedition which was being prepared to go to the relief of Emin Bey, as he fears the hostility of the natives.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.

The Emperor William, the Emperor Francis Joseph, and Prince Rudolph are hunting in Styria. The Emperor William proceeds thence to Rome next Wednesday.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke start to-day for India.

THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 6.

The insurgent natives have released the Sultan's steamer which they captured, but have detained all the male British subjects who were on board, declaring, however, that they will do them no harm.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

ROME, Oct. 6.

The Italian Government dispute the right of the Government of Tunis to issue a decree ordering the inspection of Italian schools there, and threaten to retaliate by inspecting French schools in Rome.

KABUL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The latest news from the Amir is contained in a letter of the 4th instant, and reports the defeat of Ishak Khan at Tashkarghoum, on 27th September. The Amir's troops have occupied the place, and Ishak is said to be a fugitive.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Colonel Cruikshank has been severely wounded in the leg by a bullet while out with a reconnoitring party.

General McQueen telegraphs on the 7th inst. :—No. 1 column sent two companies to reconnoitre towards Boda ; No. 2 moved from Burchur spur to Sambalbat, while No. 3, after great difficulty in road-making, moved down the Seri spur and found Khan Khel had burned all the Sepai villages. Our casualties were one of the 14th Sikhs killed and five wounded ; of the Sussex Regiment, three wounded.

Colonel Cruikshank was wounded, but is doing well. The road is thickly wooded, and the enemy is carrying on a guerilla warfare in small bodies, but the numbers are increasing. Water is very scarce.

Colonel Hawes proposes crossing the river, and thinks Paloti must be the next objective.

General McQueen states that he cannot for a few days advance along Abu or Zilla spurs towards the 4th column, as roads must be made and water reconnoitred for.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The following telegrams, detailing operations of the Hazara Field Force, have been received :—

Darband, 5th October—The column moved down from the heights of Chamb, at 6 a.m., yesterday, by precipitous paths to the bed of the Indus. The enemy were found in possession of Shinjur village, from which they were driven after a slight skirmish, our only casualty being the Subadar-Major, 24th Pioneers, severely wounded. After advancing two miles, during which they continued to fire desultory shots from the heights, the enemy were discovered in great force holding strong positions at the village of Kotkai. All along the heights to our right the enemy occupied strong sungurs. The 4th Punjab Infantry were sent up the hill to turn the left flank, and meanwhile the mountain guns and gatlings covered the advance. A wood in front of the enemy's position was occupied by Hindustani fanatics and Ghazis, who opened a hot fire, but it was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy charging bravely. The Royal Irish then carried the position, being covered by the guns, which shelled the village. Our casualties were Captain Beley, Staff, dangerously, Captain Radford, 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Cleeve, Royal Artillery, severely wounded ; one private, Royal Irish, killed and three wounded, one severely ; the 34th Pioneers lost two killed and three wounded, and the 29th, two Privates severely wounded. Several drivers and followers were also wounded. Fighting commenced at 10 a.m., and did not cease till nightfall. We are now holding Kotkai. The telegraph wire was cut by the enemy to-day.

Kotkai Village, 5th October.—Fighting continued to-day. Colonel Cruikshank made a reconnaissance towards Konsar at two o'clock this afternoon. The enemy were found occupying a strong position on the other side of the river and behind inaccessible rocks overhead, from which they opened a heavy fire. The object of reconnaissance being attained, our troops returned to Kotkai, which we hold. The enemy lost several men. The casualties on our side were Colonel Cruikshank, severely wounded, and a sepoy of the 29th, slightly wounded. Captain Beley and one Private, Royal Irish, died last night of their wounds. Lieutenant Cleeve is in a critical condition. The third column reports having been engaged, and that Hashim Ali is wounded. The Mada-Khels have returned home after yesterday's defeat. The enemy's loss yesterday was greater than at first imagined. Forty-five fanatics were counted among the dead.

8th October, 10 a.m.—We have thrown few shells on to the opposite bank to keep the enemy from annoying us with their marksmen. There is little doubt that the majority of the enemy are gathering higher up the river at Paloti and opposite Kunhar. Captain. Beley was killed in the rush of the Ghazis ; his horse was shot under him, and before he could extricate himself he was surrounded and killed. His body was sent back yesterday morning under an escort to Darband for interment. Colonel Cruikshank and the remainder wounded are doing well. The Colonel was shot through the leg by a man from the opposite bank, armed evidently with a martini. The wound is serious, but it is hoped not dangerous. There were signs of activity on the opposite side of the river yesterday evening, where the Hindustanis and Hassanzais are evidently gathering in force, and at daybreak this morning two companies with black flags moved out and occupied some sungurs, which had been built during the night. We hope to communicate with the third column to-day.

6th October.—This afternoon twelve men of the Royal Irish, while on outpost duty last night, fell over a precipice, one was killed, and the remainder more or less injured ; one not being expected to live. The 4th Punjab Infantry have just taken a sungur on the heights, a mile from our position, and are endeavouring to open telegraphic communication with the third column. A working party under Lieutenant Maclagan, R.E., has been sent back to improve the roads near Chamba. The Hindustanis and the Hassanzais still maintain a defiant attitude, and it may become necessary to strike at Paloti. The engineers have been ordered to prepare rafts, in case it is thought necessary to clear the rocks and sungurs between here and Gurri. The Nawab's boats are being brought up from Darband.

Helio Camp, 5th October.—The second and third columns advanced this morning up the Barchar and Sambalbat spurs. The third column was engaged with the enemy, but reached the Kaim Galli by 10-20 a.m. The road was very steep and difficult, and the casualties were three men Sussex Regiment, and two 14th Sikhs, wounded. The column is now awaiting baggage to move on to Seri.

Camp Kaim Galli, 6th October.—We passed a quiet time last night. No shots were fired into the camp, though the second column appeared to be having some trouble, one of the Suffolk Regiment being killed. The Pariari Saiads are in arms, and have been annoying our convoys, several Commissariat followers being wounded. This necessitates a strengthening of our post on Mainakadana.

THE POONA NATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

The Poona Native Arts Exhibition was opened yesterday by H. E. the Governor. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Colonel the Hon'ble N. Lyttelton, Captains Hamilton and Brooke, Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, arrived shortly after 5 p. m., followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary ; Colonel Becher, Equerry ; Captains Herbert and Fergusson, Aides-de-Camp. The Governor's band was in attendance, and amongst those present were the Dewan of Kohlapore, the Karbhari of Sangli, General Solly-Flood, the Hon'ble J. B. Richey, Mr. Moore, Colonel Jopp, Mr. Vidall, Mr. Nugent, and the Chief of Kurandwar.

The Governor was received by a committee at the entrance of a shamiana, which was tastefully draped with the flags of various nations and decorated with trophies of native swords, daggers, and shields. Doctor Theodore Cooke, on behalf of the committee, read an address of welcome, which was responded to by Lord Reay in a felicitous speech. Doctor Cooke, he said, was the pioneer of this movement, which would give a lift to technical education, and he was happy to say that Dr. Cooke and Mr. Gupte had managed to get up this valuable exhibition without any aid from Government.

After a few words of acknowledgment from Dr. Cooke, the Chief of Kurandwar stepped forward and read an address, in which he asked that a bust of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, which was on a pedestal at the right hand of the dais, might be unveiled.

His Excellency in his reply expressed his gratification at this spontaneous manifestation of gratitude towards a predecessor on the part of a native chief, and his Excellency then asked her Royal Highness to perform the unveiling ceremony. On her Royal Highness pulling a cord the curtain was drawn aside. The electric light, with which the exhibition was illuminated, was turned on with great effect.

It is needless to enumerate all articles, but it may be mentioned that in one case alone jewellery to the value of nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees was exhibited by a local native firm.

The arrangements, on the whole, were very good, reflecting the greatest credit on the committee.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, both European and native.

After the Governor's concluding speech garlands and bouquets of flowers were distributed. Their Excellencies and their Royal Highnesses stayed till late, and left evidently much pleased. The exhibition is a decided success.

THE MADRAS EURASIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The anniversary meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held this afternoon in the People's Park and the Town Hall, and was largely attended. Mr. D. S. White presided, and delivered an address, referring to the satisfactory report for the past year. He claimed that the Eurasian colonies near Bangalore were a success, the settlers having settled down to agricultural work with benefit to themselves and their children. The latter were certainly thriving on ragi and other grain better than on bread. He spoke in favour of the National Congress. The other speakers included the acting Archdeacon of Madras, the Rev. Mr. Whitamore, Vicar-General Meyer, Mr. Gantz, Mr. Elliot, and a delegate from the Whitefield Colonies, Mr. Sausman, the last named saying that the prospects of the Colonies are very promising.

THE MADRAS RACES.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has offered Rs. 4,000 towards the new grand stand. A large number of horses will come from Western India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Calouttta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning, three days before due date.

LISBON, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, passed here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 6.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 15th September last, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	5,000	"
" " " Imports of Cotton...	29,000	"
" " " Surats ...	NH.	
" Stock of Cotton	289,000	"
" " Surats.....	65,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	13,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 7-16

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. do.	6-2
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.....	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	104½
Bar Silver.....	43⅛

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Simla on the 3rd October, says :—"You want to know what excitements we had had this year, and you ask, if the new Viceregal Lodge answer one's expectation. I answer the last question first. It is simply a magnificent building, and must make the Viceroy's own belongings wonder how they could have lived in such a hovel as they had been in for ages. The drawing rooms are splendid, one gold and one blue ; and the ball room is most effective. I never saw a prettier sight than the children's fancy-dress ball last Friday. It was quite the most enjoyable performance of the season. For the rest we have danced, sung, flirted, but, above all, have been so respectable we hardly know ourselves or each other. The girls have done badly. About six engagements, and none of those worth mentioning, but then, of course, we had no more sons of Dukes among us, and only one Lord.

Lord Dufferin's departure is causing many heartaches. Of course you read his Excellency's speech at the Club Ball—very graceful, polished, and pleasant. His Excellency is going to be very glad to see us all when we go to see him in Rome or in Ireland. By the way, his Excellency disappeared mysteriously on Friday night at the ball given in his honour by Mr. and Mrs. Westland and Mr. Scoble. He left quietly by himself, being called away suddenly and intending to return ; but the time went by and he did not get back. The hostess was left with no one to take her in, the Chief having Lady Lyall, and Sir James Lyall having appropriated the lady to whom he was detailed. There was an awkward pause of some little time, during which people were asking eagerly where was the Viceroy ? Colonel Phil Harris went forward and asked Mrs. Westland to go in with him, and all had their revenge on the supper. The season has been one of endless engagements, and most people are so tired that they will begin again in Calcutta as soon as they can.

ABKARI IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the early period of the introduction of the Abkari Act the system was that in farmed out districts farmers used to distil as much liquor as they liked in the stipulated sum of their contract in a still in any place of the specified district, but the Government supervised the quantity and the description of the liquor distilled. Subsequently that system was changed, and in some district the practice was that liquor was distilled in a still appointed by Government at the fixed duty per gallon. Hence contracts are given to those who undertake to sell above a minimum quantity at the rate of still-head duty.

In the Abkari year 1886-87 the first rule was in vogue in the Khandeish Zilla, and the second in the Tanna. Now Government writes in its second para. of the Resolution in connection with the consumption of liquor reduced by the introduction of the latter system :—

"As good examples of the comparative operations of the old and new systems of excise may be taken the Collectorates of Khandeish and Thana, both of them inhabited by populations largely addicted to drinking, in the former of which the old farming system (abolished from this year) still obtained during the period under report, while in the latter what is known as the still-head duty, central distillery and minimum guaranteed revenue system was in operation. With a population of 1,237,231 in Khandeish 6,72,927 gallons of licit spirit were consumed during the year, upon which was paid an excise of Rs. 5,50,097 ; while in the latter district Rs. 8,11,155 were raised upon a consumption of only 3,27,708 gallons, or rather less than half the the above amount, by a population of 908,548 of nearly three-fourths of that recorded for the former. A comparison of these figures is worthy of remark in view of the contention that consumption is stimulated by the policy adopted in recent years by the Abkari Department in this presidency."

The framer of the said Government Resolution must have been either careless in examining and calculating the figures at the time of writing the substance of the report, or attempting to mislead the public and Government. How much liquor would he have thought as consumed in the Tanna Collectorate if its population had been twelve lakhs of people, like that of the Khandeish Collectorate, when he took into account the consumption in proportion to its population of nine lakhs ? Had the framer of the Resolution calculated the figures well, he would have found that the consumption was four-and-a-half, instead of three-and-a-quarter, lakhs of gallons !

Secondly, most poor people generally drink toddy in dry weather, and will not drink fermented liquor as long as they get toddy ; and in wet weather they drink liquor in order to be able to work in the midst of rain and mud. Now, how many toddy trees were tapped in both Collectorates for the sale of raw juice it becomes apparent from the same Abkari report that when in the Khandeish Collectorate 307 trees, of the excise value of Rs. 397, were tapped, in the Tanna more than 21,000 trees of the excise value of more than one lakh rupees were tapped. Therefore, the consumption of liquor must be naturally smaller where poor people get toddy to drink. Again, when for the Khandeish Collectorate an average estimate of twelve annas and eleven pies per gallon duty is mentioned in the report for the liquor consumed for a lump sum of money, Government charges Rs. 2 per gallon duty in the Tanna Collectorate. At this rate the people of Khandeish get cheap liquor, while those of Tanna get it for a dear price. The question then arises—Do all people in Tanna drink dear liquor ? No is the reply. Those who are not in that position do not drink liquor publicly ; but they stealthily distil and drink it, because they have to work in the midst of poisonous hilly air, with muddy water for drink and rain. If they will not drink liquor they injure their health. Hence they are at last obliged to commit an offence. An instance of this kind is found in the same report that when in that year 223 out of 260 offences were proved in the large population of the Khandeish Collectorate, 293 out of 342 offences were proved in the smaller population of the Tanna Collectorate.

Such is the Abkari policy, and yet it is triumphantly said that the consumption has been diminished by it ! Some licit drinking has diminished, but illicit drinking has increased. The Abkari wiseacre system has taught poor, timid, and humble people to act unlawfully ; and they will learn still more while the farming system discreditably remains in force.—Yours, &c.,

P. B. DANTRA.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Bombay Polo Tournament was brought to a conclusion on Saturday evening, when the Hyderabad (Vikar-ul-Umrah's) team defeated Poona, the victors of Wednesday, by seven goals to three. It was generally expected that either side would take a lot of beating ; but few were prepared for the really tough fight and brilliant, individual, and collective play of the competitors. Both sides were well-mounted, the ponies of the Paigah four being especially much admired. Being light-weights they appeared to be much better mounted, but the Poona men possessed equally good, if not such showy, ponies. The result of the game left no doubt that the better team won. The victors one and all did credit to the sporting Nawab, who watched the game with intense interest all through. The dash and style displayed by the Hyderabadis often called forth the unstinted applause of the onlookers. They seemed quite at home on their ponies, and, to use a cricket phrase, were always "dead" on the ball, which they rarely missed. The Poona four, on the other hand, have seldom been seen in such poor form. Phayre, Holland, Grier, and Hanwell occasionally made several shocking misses, and if their opponents had only played as well at the start as they did during the rest of the game, we might have had a very different tale to tell. In the first round Poona gained a good lead, with two goals within five minutes, and to this they added another early in the next round ; but then they seemed to go all to pieces. The Hyderabad men obtained three goals this period, and during the remainder of the evening their opponents failed to gain a single point. With the exception of an occasional run, the latter were wholly occupied in playing a defensive game. That the Hyderabad win was popular with a certain section was fully evidenced by the ovation with which the Vikar-ul-Umrah himself was greeted. A surging crowd of spectators pressed round him, followed him off the ground, cheering him as he went. At the polo dinner at Watson's Hotel subsequently, this sporting nobleman received his due mead of praise—praise he well deserved for so unselfishly maintaining a team which would do credit to any crack club. One can well believe that polo took its origin in India, when one sees what brilliant and capital players the Hyderabadis make.

As some surprise has been felt that the objection made by the 7th Hussars to the inclusion of Mr. Blathwayte in the Vikar's team made no change in it, it may be stated that the objection was very carefully considered by the Gymkhana Committee, and was found to be invalid inasmuch as the tournament was open to any club or team in India. On this ground the objection made by the 7th Hussars could not be sustained.

The following composed the teams :—

Poona—(Blue.)	Paigah Team—(Blue and Yellow.)
Capt. Phayre, (Capt.)	Ismail Khan, (Capt).
" Holland.	Mr. Blathwayte.
" Hanwell.	Fazir Russool Khan.
Mr. Grier.	Abdul Ramon Khan.
Umpire—Major Weston.	Umpire—Capt. Randolph.

It only remains to be said that the attendance of spectators was as numerous as ever, the boundaries all round the ground were lined five and six deep, and during the evening the Marine Battalion band played a very pretty selection of music. As usual, the game was divided into six periods of eight minutes each, and Mr. Kerr, as before, acted as timekeeper. The following are the details of the play :—

FIRST ROUND.—From the start the onlookers were promised a good game, as after barely forty seconds' play Poona scored a goal. This was due to the Hyderabadis playing very wildly at first, and Hanwell was thus able to make a good run with the ball, which he promptly knocked through the Hyderabad flags. When the ball was hit off from the centre of the ground, again it was knocked about a good deal, and missed very often. The Poona men were then pressed very hotly by the Paigah lot; but Hanwell, Grier, and Phayre resisted the attacks, and Hanwell eventually took the game down to the other end of the ground, where Holland scored the second point for his side. The pace was very fast indeed, as was apparent from the fact that the goals were secured within five minutes. Both sides were equally well-mounted, and after somewhat reckless play the Hyderabad men got together, and with some very brilliant individual hitting brought the game into the Poona country. The Blues were again very hard pressed indeed, and Phayre, Hanwell, and Grier did all they could to repel the repeated attacks of their opponents. Just at the close of the round Phayre claimed a cross from one of the Natives, and it was given ; but as Mr. Kerr's bell rang, the cross was left for the next round. Score : Poona, 2 ; Hyderabad *nil*. Time—8 minutes 35 seconds.

SECOND ROUND.—This period started with some very loose play, but the Hyderabad men pulled themselves together, and taking the game down to the Poona side Russool Khan hit a very neat goal with a side shot. Phayre then shortly afterwards managed to secure the ball half way down the ground, and amidst much applause hit a brilliant goal with a long shot. The Blue and Yellows now played up with great dash, and pressed their opponents very hotly, keeping the ball at their end and the goal in danger a long time. Holland had to hit the ball behind into touch to save the goal. However, as soon as it was in play again the Natives and Blathwayte kept it in front of the Poona goal. There was a scrimmage here, and the ball was knocked toward the flags. Phayre tried to put it out of the way, but failed to do so, and Blathwayte dribbled it in between the sticks. Shortly after the game was re-started the Blue and Yellows rushed the ball down to the Poona end, and Russool Khan put it through once more, thus equalising matters. There was much missing after this, and the pace was very fast. The Hyderabadis had a chance to add another point to their credit, but Abdul Rahmon Khan failed to score. Poona then played up and Hanwell carried the ball to the Paigah goal, behind which it was left when the round closed. Score : Three all. Time—8 minutes 8 seconds.

THIRD ROUND.—All the poloists were admirably mounted this period, and play commenced at a very fast pace. The Blue and Yellows seemed to outpace their opponents somewhat, but Phayre on Fairie and Hanwell on a favourite mount prevented them reaping any advantage. Hostilities certainly for a long time raged in the Poona neighbourhood, and several very good runs were made by Holland, Hanwell, Blathwayte, and Fazir Russool. Fortune varied very much on either side, but no material advantage was secured, and when the round closed the game stood as before with the score three goals each. Time—8 minutes 35 seconds.

FOURTH ROUND.—The Blues were greatly handicapped this period, their opponents being magnificently mounted. The game for some considerable time was kept near the Poona stronghold, but the admirable play of Phayre, Holland, and Hanwell prevented the Hyderabadis gaining any advantage. In a scrimmage near his goal Hanwell was crossed by one of the natives, and the ball was then played out from the Blue and Yellows' goal. From here it was soon taken with a rush to the Poona end, where Blathwayte scored the fourth goal. After re-starting from the centre the ball was gradually worked from the Poona end to the Paigah goal, Phayre making a very good run, which was however promptly cut short by Ismael Khan, who took the ball rapidly down to the other end. Here the battle raged for a short while, and Blathwayte then secured the ball and had a long shot at the Poona flags. Phayre with some very bad luck failed to divert it, and the ball rolled through the posts, giving the Hyderabad men their fifth goal, just as the round closed. Score : Poona, 3 ; Hyderabad, 5. Time—8 minutes 40 seconds.

FIFTH ROUND.—The pace this round was again very fast. The Natives played up well together, and after a start they took the game to the Poona end, where Ismail Khan scored the sixth point for his side. Very soon after Fazir Russool Khan obtaining the best of the hit off took the ball to the opposite end, and almost scored another goal from a long shot, just missing by a foot. The Blues had very much the worst of the next few minutes' play, and their goal was repeatedly in danger. Phayre after hitting it out then got on the ball, and being well backed by Hanwell, had a capital run to his opponents' goal, but, beyond leaving the ball in touch here, he gained no advantage. It was soon brought out, however, and carried with a brilliant rush to the Poona end, where it was left, when Mr. Kerr's bell stopped the round. Score : Poona, 3 ; Hyderabad, 5. Time—8 minutes, 5 seconds.

SIXTH ROUND.—Poona had not the slightest chance now, and but for a few good individual runs by Hanwell and Holland, their opponents had it all their own way. Only six minutes were left for play, and during that time the Paigah lot scored yet another goal. When the round closed the latter, victors by four goals, were greeted with unstinted applause. Score : Hyderabad, 7 ; Poona, 3. Time—5 minutes 55 seconds.

The above times were registered with a chronometer kindly lent by Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

AT the opening of the Native Arts Exhibition at Poona, on Saturday, H. E. the Governor delivered the following inaugural speech in reply to Dr. Cook's address :—

"Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen—When Mr. Namjoshi first mooted the idea of holding an Exhibition on this scale, I had no doubt that the idea was a good one. There are in every exhibition three elements—the element of a museum, the element of instruction, and the element of amusement. Now I see no harm whatever in people advertising their wares, and I see no harm, especially in this country where it is so rare, of people getting rational amusement, and I shall be very glad if they get a good deal of it here. The main object of an exhibition is the museum, part of it by which we are taught what we have done, what we have not done, and what we might do better. In this Exhibition, if you investigate it with intelligence, you will see that other parts of India can teach us a lesson, and we shall be able to adapt that lesson to our own Bombay products. We will also have to take this lesson to heart, because we cannot expect our neighbours always to do what they have here done on this occasion with so much kindness, viz., to send specimens of their best products here. I take this opportunity of giving our best thanks to those governments, who so courteously accepted our invitation and sent down their things to be exhibited. There was another recommendation I gave to Mr. Namjoshi, when he was working out his scheme, and that was that he should secure Doctor Theodore Cook as soon as possible ; for there are very few things which succeed in Poona without him (loud cheers.) I have never known Doctor Cooke say that he had no time to do a kind thing: he has his hands always full with the very conscientious discharge of his varied professional duties, but he always finds time to turn his leisure to account for the benefit of others. In the next place our sincere thanks are due to Mr. Gupte for the great amount of trouble he has taken in connection with this Exhibition. I have (as some people would term it) wasted a good deal of time in organising exhibitions, but I have never seen any Exhibition so methodically arranged as this one, and on visiting it yesterday I was struck with the absence of chaos which usually prevails at exhibitions the day before they are opened, and I hope it will be in as good order to-day as it was yesterday. If it is not so the fault is due rather to the sender than to the receiver of the articles for exhibit. This Exhibition will show some very good Art work ; the work from a Kolhapore artist is so good that I am sorry it was not entered for the Art Exhibition recently held, and I hope Mr. Abalal Mahal will swell the ranks of native exhibitors on a future occasion. I am glad to see that Kolhapore is of all the Native States exhibiting here the largest collection, and showing a judicious development of its natural resources. There are good specimens of Poona clay figures. Cutch, as was to be expected, sends the best silver ware. In carpets, we may congratulate ourselves that Doctor Salaman maintains the reputation of his great institution. The carpets from Agra and Lahore are also very good. Brass work is very well represented, Benares, Poona, and other places sending in fine selections. On the whole, I consider that Nassik takes the lead in this department, the work being true and free from tool marks, although the Poona brass work is the best in shape and ornament ; and if the Poona people will only submit to further technical training there is no degree of perfection that they may not attain (cheers). The carved sandalwood from Canara is very good. I should like to present the cabinet from the Ratnagiri Industrial School to Lord Armstrong as the best answer to his article on Technical Education, as it is the only specimen, with one exception, we have of decorative art applied to furniture. (Laughter.) Our friend Mr. Terry is also well to the fore in the department of pottery. Stucco work, extinct in Bengal has been fortunately revived at Bijapur by Mr. Ebden, whom I trust it will have a bright future. Glassware has only been sent in from four places, and Baroda is the only place which sends specimens of white glass. Now I dont see why India should not become a great producing centre for the manufacture of soda-water bottles. (Laughter.) Cutlery is in its infancy, but the razors from Poona represent the first stage ; and a remarkable feature of the Exhibition is that there is only one umbrella ! (Laughter.) However taking it altogether, this Exhibition is a very great encouragement to the industrial development of the country which is now being taken up in earnest by the well-wishers of the country, who certainly deserve the gratitude of the people. I am extremely pleased to see that those gentlemen who devoted their energies hitherto to the old studies are beginning to perceive that they cannot any longer neglect the new ones if they really wish to benefit their countrymen. The reason that this new departure will take time to mature in this country is that the wants of the people are few, and that they are easily satisfied ; whereas in America the wants are manifold and the stimulus to mechanical ingenuity great ; we must, therefore, by supplying to the population new and improved articles, create a demand for them. The conditions of production and consumption of the country will then become different. It must take some time, of course, before we reach the desired end ; but it will be reached by a careful study of the economic conditions of India. Leaders in arts and manufactures have a right to a foremost place in all countries. We do not forget what we owe to literature, a philosophy, law and the older studies. Poona will easily hold its own in that domain, but it has now to conquer eminence in new fields. I am confident that Sanskrit scholars like my friend, Dr. Bhandarkar, will hail the advent of native Edisons and Armstrongs. The demand for technical education exists. I am told that the doors of the Bombay Technical Institute are besieged by aspiring candidates. A Karachi boy was not admitted, and an eager expectant crowd outside the gates cheered him because the refusal increased their chances of success. This shows the real demand there is in the country for technical education, and I hope you will always have such a happy combination as that of Dr. Cook and Mr. Namjoshi here, and in Bombay of Mr. Forbes Adam and Mr. Wadia—names which will always be remembered in connection with the first and most difficult period of the struggle for culture in applied science. (Loud applause.) There is nothing in the natural conception and instincts of the natives of India to prevent them from achieving distinction in developing the resources of their own country. It has given me the greatest pleasure to see the energy with which this Exhibition has been carried through, without any aid from Government as an independent movement to secure a fuller recognition of a long neglected duty ; because it is a duty to make the most of the gifts of nature of which the most recent (instance ?) is an electric machine formed by sunlight falling on bars of glass. I now declare this Exhibition open, no doubt, the forerunner of many subsequent exhibitions. I regret deeply that I shall not be here to see the progress of which they will bear record. (Loud applause.)"

Shrimant Bapu Saheb, the Chief of Kurundwad, then read the following address :—

Your Excellency—I am glad to take this opportunity to request your Lordship to perform another ceremony, which, I am sure, will be pleasing to you. Some years ago the Chiefs of Sangli and Kurundwad raised a fund to erect a memorial in honour of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, a former Governor of Bombay. It was decided that it shou'd take the form of a bust to be placed in this town-hall, for the purchase of which a greater portion of the fund was subscribed. The late Bhiva Satara, a Patwardhan subject, a celebrated artist, whose works are greatly admired, and many of which are this day exhibited, was employed to do the work. Though it is long since the bust was prepared, I am glad that it was reserved for your Lordship to unveil it this day, which I humbly request your Excellency to do now."

His Excellency replied as follows :—

"Your Royal Highnesses Ladies and Gentlemen—It is very natural that this hour should have been chosen for unveiling of the bust the former Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who opened the first Poona Exhibition. I have not had the honour of knowing him, but I am glad to have the honour of paying this tribute to his memory. Sir Seymour's name is connected with the construction of several public buildings, the reconstruction of the Bombay Bank, the foundation of the Chancellor's Medal and, I have always understood, that he was justly popular with the native population." His Excellency concluded his remarks by saying that he had no doubt Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would have been less happy in this present Carlovingian era of the Indian administration, on which we had now entered under the auspices of a sterner school of Indian administrators as represented by Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Elliott and required by the exigencies of the present day.

He unveiled the bust, which is a striking likeness of the late Governor, amid the cheers of the crowd of people who were assembled in the shamiana erected in front of the Exhibition building

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was held on Saturday, at Poona, when in addition to his Excellency there were also present H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon'bles J. B. Richey, C.S.I., J. R. Naylor, F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Vcharidas Bahechardas, and Rahimatula M. Sayani.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor introduced Bill No. 4 of 1888—a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. In moving the first reading, the hon. gentleman said : Your Excellency, I feel that some apology is due to the Council for bringing Municipal matters before them after so many meetings in Bombay. But it is not an uncommon thing that in Bills before local Councils points escape that minute criticism which the higher authorities bestow upon them, and thus amendments are frequently called for before the final assent of the Viceroy can be obtained. The Bill, which was discussed at such length and with so much earnestness in Bombay, has received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy, and the fact was communicated to this Council at its last meeting. The Bill became law on the 14th September last. But before that assent was given the Viceroy desired that this Council should undertake to legislate without delay in order to remove the few important objections which the Government of India entertained to several provisions of the previous Bill. The objections of the Government of India appeared to be such that this Government could without hesitation undertake to remove, and therefore it did agree to alter the few sections of the Municipal Act, to which attention had been directed. The Bill which I am about to ask the Council to have read a first time has been introduced in consequence of the objections of the Government of India. The amendments are few in number and, considering the importance and the length of the Municipal Act, I may say that the amendments which are to be proposed are not of any material importance. The first amendment relates to section 106 of the Municipal Act, which empowers the Corporation from time to time to borrow or re-borrow, and take up at interest money from Government or from the public with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council. Upon this the Government of India have remarked that "the Governor-in-Council will be aware of the terms on which the Government of India came to the assistance of the Bombay Municipality in the early days of the indebtedness of the Corporation, and of the restrictions which are imposed on the borrowing powers of similar Corporations in other parts of India. Having regard to the reasons which led to the imposition of these terms and restrictions, the Government of India are of opinion that in section 106 of the Bill the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council should be substituted for that of the Governor of Bombay in Council." The proposals as to the borrowing and taking up of money at interest will, as hitherto, be disposed of finally, not by this Government, but by the Government of India. That is provided for in section 2 of the Bill. There is a somewhat similar proposal as to section 109 of the Act. With regard to section 109, clause c relates to a matter which has been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. "In the opinion of the Government of India forty years and not sixty should be the maximum period within which a loan should be repaid. The limit of sixty years may stand in the Bill, as such a term may, in exceptional circumstance, be admissible, but the word's Governor-General of India-in-Council should be substituted for the word 'Government.' Here they desire that the same power should be vested in them as before to determine for what period they will allow a loan raised by the Corporation to run. Recently, the Government of India have decided that the period shall not exceed forty years, and that it shall be usually so fixed. Under exceptional circumstances, however, as long a period as sixty years may be admissible the Government of India remark, and they do not wish to limit it to forty years. What they wish is that the determination of the period shall rest with the Government of India. Section 4 of the Bill relates to section 138 of the Act. It will be within the recollection of the members of this Council that section 138 relating to the special audit of Municipal accounts, which may from time to time be directed by the Governor-in-Council, was introduced while the Bill was under consideration by the Hon. Sir Raymond West. The question was discussed as to whether auditors should be appointed by the Corporation or by the Government, and it was decided that Government might, if thought desirable, order such audit, and that it be chargeable to the Municipal Fund. Upon this matter the Government of India have made the following remarks :—"The audit of Municipal accounts has two objects. The first is to assure the Municipal authorities themselves that their revenue is being duly brought to account ; that the expenditure of their officers and servants is such as has been sanctioned by themselves or by proper order ; and that the accounts presented to them contain a true statement of their transactions and affairs. The second object is to assure Government, as the authority which has conferred by legislation upon the Municipal authorities certain powers of taxation and expenditure, that the levy and expenditure of the taxes is such as has been authorised by the Legislature. This second object can only be attained by the employment of auditors independent of the Municipal authorities, and in practice the Government would not ordinarily appoint such auditors unless, upon the representation of persons interested, it has reason to believe that an enquiry ought to be made into the proceedings of the Municipal authorities. But when the Government considers that such an enquiry is necessary, it should, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be entitled to charge the cost of the audit to the Municipal Fund. In this view the proviso to section 138, sub-section (1), appears to the Governor-General in Council to be open to objection." This objection appears to me to be a reasonable one, and this Government has also concurred in it. It is now therefore proposed to enact that the cost shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund. I must say that this proviso seems a very proper one, considering that it is not likely to be of frequent occurrence—certainly not at all unless there appears to be something wrong which requires looking into—and that it will be for the satisfaction of Government and the Corporation themselves. The next important change is that which is effected in section 7 of the Bill. The proposal there is to exclude petroleum from the articles upon which the Corporation shall be entitled to levy a town duty. With regard to this reason an objection is taken by the Government of India "that schedule H. which includes petroleum offends against the rule that where a duty is levied for imperial purposes town duty should not also be taken." When the Bill to amend the Municipal law was introduced petroleum had only recently—indeed I think it had not then—been made subject to an imperial duty, and petroleum was not included under schedule H. at all. It was included subsequently by a special Act, which came into force on the 8th October 1886, and from that time it was that a town duty was levied by the Corporation. Since that time the Government of India have thought fit to levy an imperial tax upon petroleum. There is no hardship in asking the Corporation to forego the duty upon that article and to observe the general rule that upon no article on which an imperial tax is levied shall a local tax be resorted to. The object therefore of this section is to give effect to this rule. But in order that the Budget arrangements of this year shall not be interfered with section 1 provides that (7) shall not come into force at once and to 31st March, 1889, the present arrangement shall continue. I may give a few figures, which will satisfy the

Municipal Corporation can very easily do without. Besides, there are several articles under schedule H. which are liable to town duties, and some of those are not at the present time taxed at the maximum rates. In the last Budget it is shown that the rates on grain were reduced from five annas to two annas per candy; sugar from seven to six, and ghee from ten annas to six per maund. So there is plenty of margin for the levy of taxes, and this one article will not make any difference. Then, section 5 of the Bill amends sections in which an expression has been used in signifying that certain State property vests in the Secretary of State for India in Council. This is a minor point, which can only be appreciated by lawyers. But the Government of India have pointed out that it is incorrect to say that public property rests in the Secretary of State for India in Council. He is the person in whose name conveyances of public property in India have to be made, but that is the result of a special statute. Public property in this country, as in England, vests in her Majesty, and the Government of India desire that "in the event of legislation being undertaken, the legal advisers of the Governor-in-Council should be consulted as to the propriety of describing state property as vested in or belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council," and whether it was not desirable to amend the Municipal Act in this sense. This was done, and the Hon. Advocate-General has advised Government that in his opinion the term, although having the pretence of conciseness, is in reality incorrect, and that it would be better to employ either the accurate expression "vested in her Majesty" or the loose and popular expression "vested in Government." I think it necessary to substitute the proper one, "vested in her gracious Majesty." One other section of the Bill 6 I have inserted at the request of the Government of India, in order to provide for a rather serious omission in sub-section 2 of 308 of the Municipal Act. That section re-enacts section 196 of the previous Municipal Act, and whilst sub-section 2 of it makes provision that the Commissioner may require the removal of any structure or set-up in contravention of the Act, no provision is made as to any building or set-up before the Bill comes into force. The consequence would be that if the Commissioner served a notice upon a person he might be met with the reply, "I put it up before the Municipal Act came into force, and therefore under section 308 you cannot compell me to remove it." In order to prevent any such legal quibble I propose to include section 196 of the Act of 1872 in 308 (2) of the Act. These are the whole of the proposals of the Bill as it stands, and I beg to move that it now be read a first time. This being done, the Hon. Mr. Naylor asked that standing orders be suspended, and the Bill be proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani said: Your Excellency, before the standing orders are suspended and the Council read this Bill a second time, I wish to say that a good deal of discussion took place upon several matters concerned, and I would like to make a remark as to sections 4 and 7. As the Hon. Mr. Naylor has stated, these are the two most important points—one dealing with the question of the audit; the other the deprivation of the Corporation of the power to levy a tax upon petroleum. As to the former a great deal of discussion took place when the matter was before this Council, and it was a sort of a compromise that the Municipality should have its own audits at its own expense; but that if Government desired it should not without the consent of the Corporation be charged to them. But now it is proposed to impose the burden upon the Municipal funds, and I submit that before that is passed into law it is right that the Municipal Corporation should be allowed to make what representation they may think fit upon the subject. In the same way with respect to section 7, I submit that it is also fair that the Municipal Corporation should have an opportunity of making any representation they may think proper. No doubt, as a matter of fact there has been a loss on the tax on petroleum. But one year there may be a good deal of profit and the next year a loss. That is simply a question affecting the merchants. They may import in one year a great deal more than there is immediate demand for, and a great deal of it may be re-exported. But if an average were taken, I think some profit would be shown, otherwise there would be no necessity for levying a tax for any purpose whatever. The Hon. Mr. Naylor said that even with petroleum removed from the schedule there are still several other articles in the same category, on which the Corporation may increase their imposts. But these are articles of a class that the Corporation always feel very reluctant to increase, therefore I think the Corporation should have an opportunity of making representations before the Bill passes. No doubt it is introduced into this Council in accordance with the promise to the Viceroy; but I take it there is no necessity to pass it immediately, and without the Corporation having an opportunity of expressing their views.

The Hon. Mr. Naylor urged that no necessity for postponement had been made out, and pointed out that although the Bill was published a fortnight ago and a meeting of the Corporation had been since held, no member had expressed an opinion on it, or raised any objection to its provisions. It was important that the Bill should be proceeded with, or serious complications might arise.

The Hon. Forbes Adam said: Your Excellency, I certainly sympathise with the principle that no Bill which is of interest to the public, after being read for a first time, should be further proceeded with without an opportunity being given to those interested of expressing opinions and criticisms. But I think the fires which once raged so fearfully have not burned out except for an occasional feeble flicker. This Bill does include matters interesting to those watching Municipal affairs, but I have a firm opinion that nothing can be gained by further delay, and it will be well if to-day we should pass this measure. There are, as the Hon. Mr. Naylor has said, several important reasons why the Bill should become law as speedily as possible. As to the clause affecting petroleum I would like to make a remark. It would well bear both an imperial and a local tax, but on the other hand the Corporation is perfectly well able to provide for sufficient taxes without resorting to petroleum. As to the loans the Government of India wish to retain control in their own hands as before. Of course, they may have a right to wish that; but recent experience has shown that occasionally in giving loans to the Corporation they had not exhibited that concrete wisdom which has generally been associated by the public with all official of the standing of the Accountant-General. The Tansa loan furnishes an instance—the first portion was for sixty, the latter for forty, years. The work will supply the public for centuries probably and will eventually bring in a large revenue. But it must be paid off within a comparatively brief period, and you have a loan running at two different rates, which financially is exceedingly difficult and inconvenient. The Government of India can have no special love or predilection for forty years, for they have just sanctioned a Madras loan for fifty years. But they should lay down some broad principle, and not let such matters be entirely at the mercy or the caprice of the head of the department for the time being. My opinion is that the local Government, being more in touch with the works for which loans are wanted, should have the power to determine, for they would be better able to judge. With regard to section 138 and the special audits, I think the Municipality should pay the cost. It was a compromise. I was in favour of the Corporation appointing their own auditors; but that was overruled by a majority of this Council. As it is, seeing that the power is given to the Government to appoint special audits, I should like to have had something put in to limit the number of such audits in the life-time of a Corporation. These are points which I consider are of very great importance, but at the same time having considered the matter very fully and carefully I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing to be gained from delay.

His Excellency the President: Does the hon. member wish to press his objection?

The Hon. Mr. Sayani: I only wished to make the suggestion, your Excellency; but seeing that the majority is against me I will not press it to a division.

His Excellency the President: The only thing I wish to say is that, of course, the hon. member will understand that if this Bill was a Bill of this Government I should be willing to postpone it. I have previously shown that nothing is further from my wish or the wishes of this Government to prevent the Corporation from having their say; but we are in rather a curious predicament—virtually the hon. mover is absent; this Bill is more like an orphan than a Bill of our own. Its parents are not here, and having given the undertaking to the Government of India to legislate without delay, the hon. member will see that it is absolutely necessary that this Bill, in accordance with that promise, should become law as soon as possible.

The Bill was then read a second time, and considered in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Naylor moved an amendment to provide that the rates and taxes sanctioned for the current year shall continue leviable to the end of the year, and this being agreed to without discussion, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADEN PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor moved the first reading of Bill No. 3 of 1888—a Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust. In so doing, the hon. gentleman said: Your Excellency, it is two years ago to-day since the late Sir Maxwell Melvill obtained leave to introduce Bill No. 5 of 1886 for the purpose of constituting a Port Trust at Aden. On that day—6th October 1886—the Bill which he introduced was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee. That committee, after several meetings and consultations, presented their report to this Council on the 7th April, 1887. After publication, and after having been before the public for some time, the Bill was read a second time in this Council on the 16th July, 1887, and also the same day read a third time, and passed. The reasons for constituting a Port Trust at Aden, and the lines upon which the special provisions of the Bill were passed, were fully explained by the late Sir Maxwell Melvill in his two speeches in this Council at the first and second readings of the Bill, and on the last occasion on which he spoke upon it—the 16th July, 1887—he explained that it was quite true that Aden is pre-eminently a fortress, and that shipping and mercantile interests there must be subordinated to military and naval exigencies, and the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee contained, among several important provisions, which at the second reading the Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill himself asked the Council to approve, certain other provisions, having for their special object the recognition as primarily a fortress, imperial considerations raising it to that position. The fact must in a Bill of this description be fully and properly provided for. The Bill, as passed by this Council, was forwarded for the assent of the Viceroy in the letter of May 23, 1888, which has already been communicated to the Council. The Government of India informs this Government that his Excellency the Viceroy had felt compelled to withhold his assent to the Bill principally upon two grounds. The first of these grounds was that military and naval munitions and stores, and vessels landing or shipping the same, should have been exempted from section 40 of the Bill, which enables the Port Trust, with the approval of the Government of Bombay, to fix a scale of tolls and rates on the landing and shipping of goods and the use of wharves, quays, and the like. With regard to this point the Government of India observes that having itself provided a place for the landing and shipping of stores it seems to the Governor-General in Council that vessels landing or shipping military stores and munitions should be exoluded from the portion of section 40, and the Government of India having observed in a second objection that the power which section 41 provides vests in the board exclusively, a power which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council should be exercisable by the Governor of Bombay. It was to remedy any special defect of this kind and to meet the wishes of the Government of India that the Bill which is now in my charge was drafted. The defects are got over by the insertion in section 40 of a new clause in sub-section 3, *viz.*, 3 (*a*), by which it is proposed to provide that "nothing in sub-section (1) or (2) shall be deemed to authorise the inclusion, in any scale framed or approved thereunder, of any toll, rate or charge in respect of military or naval munitions or stores, or of any vessel landing or shipping any such munitions or stores." And the second point to which objection is taken by the Government of India it is proposed to provide for in the present Bill by vesting in Government alone the power under section 41 to remit any tolls, rates or charges, or portions of them, leviable under section 40. But although these are the principal objections taken to the provisions of the previous Bill, there are others which have been pointed out in the letter of the Government of India, and with regard to which it has been suggested that the opportunity should be taken of introducing amendments which will remove the further objections which, though not vital, are still of importance. First of these is most important, inasmuch as in the previous Bill section 42 is in conflict with section 143 of the Army Act, of 1881. The Army Act which is an Act of Parliament applicable to the whole empire, provides that all officers and soldiers of her Majesty and their horses and luggage shall be exempted from payment of duties or tolls on landing on any pier, quay, wharf or landing place where such toll or duty is demanded by the Port. Section 42 of the Bill, as passed by this Council in 1887, provided that in lieu of a toll under section 40 "a toll shall be payable by Government to the board on all troops, landing or embarking at Aden, at the rate of one rupee per head." The first part of that section exempted troops from tolls or rates ordinarily leviable by the board, and the second paragraph of it declared that Government should pay for every soldier landed or embarked, and for each member of a soldier's family, one rupee per head. This is clearly in conflict with the English statute, and the Government of India have asked that this be removed. The only thing to be done seems to be to omit section 42 altogether, and providing under section 40 (3-b) "That nothing in sub-section (1) or (2) shall be deemed to authorise the levy from officers or soldiers of her Majesty's regular forces, on duty or on the march, of any duties or tolls from which they are exempted by section 143 of the Army Act of 1881." This meets the objection of the Government of India. Then there are other suggestions: One of these, that in section 6 the senior officer of Royal Engineers, for the time being stationed at Aden, shall be added to the *ex-officio* trustees of the Port. To this there appears to be no objection, and the necessary words have been inserted in section 6 of this Bill. Then with regard to section 14 the Government of India suggest that the fee of Rs. 30 per meeting to be payable to every trustee for attending meetings of the board was too considerable a fee for so small a port as Aden, and suggested to this Government that the corresponding provision of the Rangoon Act might be followed for Aden. Under that section the fee for attendance is limited to Rs. 16, and provided that more than one meeting be held in any one month no more than one fee shall be paid. That limits the fee to a gold mohur per month, and the Government of India make a further suggestion that *ex-officio* trustees shall not be entitled to any fee; but only non-official trustees. This Government thinks that these suggestions should be adopted, and section 14 has been so amended in accordance with that view. The next point is with regard to section 19 of the previous Bill. The last proviso of that section was that every officer and servant, if any, maintained by Government on the day when this Act comes into force, shall, if he is entitled to pension or leave allowances as a Government servant, be deemed to be lent to the board on and from the date notified by the Governor-in-Council under section 9. The object of this proviso was that on the Act first coming into operation the board should take over the existing staff, and having time to look about it determine whether it would retain that staff or dispense with any members of it, and gradually make their own arrangements without being compelled to get rid of all the existing staff and provide their own. This proviso was one which dealt equitably with the officers of Government whose services were retained by the board. They should be deemed to be Government officers, whose services were lent to the board under the usual rules which apply to Government servants so lent. The Government of India did not take exception to this proviso, but say that as it stands it is unfair to impose upon the revenues unconnected with the port charges for pensions or leave allowances so far as are already earned. Those servants of the harbour staff who have been hitherto employed as Government servants will be entitled when retiring from Government service to pensions entirely as Government servants; but the first part of those services, however, having been the Port Trust, a part should be paid from harbour revenues, and not all from the general revenues of the country. The Government of India state their wishes in the following words:—"In the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council no pension now chargeable on the revenues should be chargeable upon those revenues after the constitution of the Trust." The clause which has been introduced as proviso (*b*) at the end of section 20—a clause which has been drawn in consultation with the Accountant-General, who has approved the draft, and on a principle, which I think the Council will agree, is unexceptionable; "Any pension or leave allowance payable to any officer or servant of Government employed in connection with the Aden harbour prior to the date notified by the Governor-in-Council under section 9, shall, in so far as the same has been earned during such employment, be a charge on the port fund, and shall be defrayed thereout, on the requisition of Government by the board." Then as to section 33, the Government of India desire that specific provision be made for landing and shipping military or naval stores in any part of the harbour, which the authorities think fit or desirable. For that purpose provision has been made under section 33 (1-b) which runs:—"Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 31 and 32, military or naval munitions or stores may be landed or shipped at any time and at any place within the limits of the port which the Political Resident at Aden may deem convenient." One other alteration has been made in the present Bill, in what was section 49 but is now section 48. It is merely a verbal improvement which I need not do more than just mention. I have stated the only changes of any importance in the Bill which have been made. They do not affect the principle of the Bill vitally, and I trust there will be no objection to the Bill as now before the Council, being read a first time, and I beg to move that it be so.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam: Your Excellency, I have reason to know that the Bill which was passed through this Council last year gave great satisfaction to people at home, who are largely interested in the trade of Aden, and to most of the chief residents who are trading at Aden. Owing, however, to the long delay which has occurred before the Government of India were pleased to place their views before your Excellency-in-Council, an idea got abroad that the Government of India intended to alter vitally all the principles of the Bill, and to make important changes. Repeated representations have been made to me from Aden upon the subject, and I have been urged to do all I can towards getting the Bill finally passed. But how strong was the impression that the principle of the Bill had undergone a material change an instance which came before my notice will show—A gentleman who had previously expressed a warm and strong approval of the measure came to me with a settled look of reproach in his eye, and with a voice quivering with emotion said, pointing to one of the sections: "Look at that, sir, all your good work of last year is gone." I examined the section word for word, and found it exactly the same as the last year's Bill, and I think it is well that the public should understand that there is no alteration in the Bill now before us, and that the Government of India have made no alteration in the Bill except with respect to the landing of troops and munitions, and for their exemption from toll. This latter is already the practice at Aden, and has been so for a long time, Government having itself provided wharf, for the purpose. I am prepared to support the Bill now before us and its passing through all its stages to-day.

The Bill was then read a first time, and being considered in detail, the Hon. J. R. Naylor moved one or two minor amendments, principal of which, however, on the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam's suggestion was to increase the minimum number of members of the board to six, two of whom should be non-official, instead of a minimum of five, one of whom should be non-official.

This having been agreed upon the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

SALT REVENUE ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Richey introduced Bill No. 2 of 1888—a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay. The hon. gentleman explained that the object was to extend the Bombay Act to Sind, and that this might have been done without special legislation; but the Bombay system requiring a few modifications to make it suitable for that province, it had been deemed desirable to repeal the Bombay Salt Acts and to pass one new consolidated Act to be applicable to the whole presidency. This present Bill had been prepared for that purpose.

The Bill was read a first time, and, on the Hon. Mr. Richey's motion, was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Naylor, Mehta, Sayani and the hon. mover.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Richey moved the third reading of Bill No. 6 of 1885—a Bill to provide for the revenue administration of estates held by certain superior lahdholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI. of 1862.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas submitted amendments to sections 29 and 32, which he subsequently withdrew, and the Bill was allowed to pass.

The Council then adjourned.

CRICKET.

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* MESSRS. RALLI BROS. C. C.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played last Saturday on the Co-operage ground between the respective teams of the above clubs, but was not finished owing to want of time. The following is the full score with analysis of bowling up to 5-45, when stumps were drawn:—

ATHLETIC CLUB.

W G Treacher, b Walsh	20
E James, c Edyvean, b Nayak	4
E Fraser, run out	13
H E Harrington, c Mignon, b Edyvean	2
F A Ingle, b Edyvean	7
A R Sharp, c Panthaki, b Edyvean	11
C E Sutton, run out	21
W R McClumpha, b Edyvean	2
W Burton-Rix, not out	17
W Jervis, c Walsh, b Nayak	4
G W Penston, b Edyvean	19
Extras	14
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E James	65	17	5	2
C E Sutton	65	17	6	0

MESSRS. RALLI BROS. CLUB.

H S Nayak, not out	10
N Mehta, c McClumpha, b James	0
H J Walsh, b James	5
J F Edyvean, not out	19
G C Mignon, E Shroff, J Panthaki, A Vijayakar, D Dinkar, K Dharamsi, B Vachagandi } Did not bat.	
Extras	20
Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H S Nayak	85	35	6	2
J F Edyvean	133	51	9	5
H J Walsh	30	18	0	1
J Panthaki	10	14	0	0
A Vijayakar	10	2	0	0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.—The barometer has risen in the Peninsula, Burma, and the Bay, and has fallen in Northern India. The storm has advanced into Eastern Bengal, and has caused a rapid fall of barometer there, and a rapid rise at the head of the Bay. The centre of depression is a short distance east of Dacca. The depression at the centre probably slightly exceeds quarter of an inch; it will probably fill up during the day. It has given moderately heavy rain to South and Central Bengal. Saugor Island, Calcutta, and Silchar report over an inch, and Chittagong three inches on the previous day. Rain has almost ceased to fall in the Deccan and Southern India. Fine clear weather, with decreasing humidity and temperature, prevail in Upper and Central India.

AN HISTORIC PEDIGREE.

EVEN in this democratic age genealogy holds its own, writes an English contemporary. The royal connections of Sir William Harcourt, the aristocratic descent of Mr. Parnell, the Norman blood of the Brasseys, are proofs of the value of genealogical investigation. It proceeds.—

It is therefore surprising that no monograph has appeared on the family of Gobemouche, the present representative of which has added lustre to his name by his brave defence of liberty of speech and cattle maiming in Ireland, his prowess in Trafalgar square, and his generous support of the law and Liberty League. The materials for the history of this illustrious family are to be found in the Rolls Series and the Calendars of State Papers, and throw light upon many an obscure passage in our annals. The earliest known member of the family is a certain Simon Gobbemouche who lived in the reign of King Edward II. He appears to have entertained the gravest doubts concerning the parentage of the King and to have held that a certain inhabitant of Northampton who was incontinently hung by a coercionist Government was the rightful son of Edward I. This much we gather from his tractate entitled "Veritas de Redge;" but shortly afterwards he adhered to the party of Thomas, of Lancaster, in whose honour he composed a number of poems, showing a great command of scurrilous language and a minute acquaintance with the designs of Heaven. His son Peter sat in Edward III.'s Parliaments, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the French war, and his assertion that the Black Death was the work of a brutal aristocracy, anxious to override the rights of the toiling millions. We lose sight of him after his expulsion from the House in 1351; but his nephew and heir is well known for the part he played in the Peasant Revolt. He was an intimate friend of John Ball, and organized a demonstration in his favour on his release from the Archbishop's prison. His commentary on the famous distich,

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

its known to all students of the political literature of the Middle Ages. Certes, he sums up, "sith Adam war no gentylman for he dalf, ne Eve for she war female, it is pleine that the devylle be meant; ergo, every devyll is a gentylman, and it followeth every gentylman is a devylle." It is needless to say that this pamphlet had great popularity; indeed, according to Gower, fourteen clerks were busy day and night copying it out, and its author made what in that day was called "a prettie pennie." It is sad to have to relate that after Tylers death John de Gobemouche was bludgeoned by one of Walworths myrmidons in a waste place, nigh to the village of Charing."

We catch a glimpse of a Gobemouche in Jack Cade's rebellion; but the gloom of the fifteenth century obscures even this historic house. Tradition, however, attributes the tale of the men in buckram falsely fathered on his contemporary Sir John Falstaff to a certain William Gobemouch. We are on firmer ground when we come to Henry Gobush who was killed at the Battle of Stoke (or, as his enemies said, running away from the battle) as a supporter of Lambert Simnel; and his untimely fate which prevented his lending his valuable assistance to Perkin Warbeck so greatly affected his only son Edward that he forswore arms and lived clerkly all his days. This Edward, known in his day as Doctor Certissimus, or the Cocksure Professor, was the author of many learned works, which have unfortunately perished. Three hundred years ago the name of Gobemouche was as well known as it is to-day by the series of tracts issued by Phillip Gobemouche conclusively proving that the interests of England and Spain were identical, that the Inquisition was a myth, and that the Armada was intended to deliver England from the coercion of the minions of tyranny. Lovers of secret history consult these tracts for the backs-stairs gossip of the Court which they contain; but their author met with the recompense too often bestowed upon pure patriots, and lost his right hand at Tyburn. This did not, however prevent his interesting himself warmly on behalf of Guy Fawkes, of whose complete innocence he was convinced. Approaching King James, he besought him to spare the man, and offered to prove that the real culprits were Cecil and Bacon; but to no avail, for the stony-hearted King would not pay heed, but "ordered the daft loon to be carted off to Bedlam." These were indeed dark days for the family, for Machael Gobemouche's fate was even sadder than his fathers's. His righteous soul was justly vexed at the terrible prevalence of witchcraft, and to fathom the wickedness of these children of Satan he determined to assist at a Sabbat, to which he was introduced by an old hag who had been led to see the error of her ways and had discovered that there was more money to be made as a witch-finder than as a witch. It chanced, however, that just as the Sabbat was beginning, Matthew Hopkins and his band broke in, and Michael was arrested with the others. It was useless to protest that he had come with the holiest motives: he was found *in flagrante delicto* and burned as "a rank warlock."

The family was now in great danger of extinction, for the unlucky Michael left but one son, of the tender age of four months, and sickly besides. His mother's family, the Van Munkinsens of Dordrecht, took charge of him, and he appears to have spent the greater part of his life in Holland, taking little or no part in the great events which agitated England during the middle of the seventeenth century. His second son, Cornelius, was a bosom-friend of Titus Oates in whose interest he established the *Birdcage Walk Gazette*, in the pages of which may be found interesting and veracious information concerning the murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, the Popish Plot, and the contents of the Black Box. After the down fall of Oates and the execution of the Protestant Joiner, he found it advisable to leave his native land, and did not return till after the Revolution. His elder brother, on the other hand, was an ardent supporter of James II., and in the guise sometimes of a Jesuit, sometimes of an Anabaptist preacher, was of great service to that King. He may be regarded as having made good his claim of founder of the excellent craft and mystery of political meteorology by his calculations of the number of signatures appended to addresses of thanks for the Declaration of Indulgence and his inferences as to the overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of the King. He disappears after the capitulation of Limerick, but is said to have entered the service of the Dey of Algiers and to have been hung as a renegade at Messina. It is unnecessary to follow the fortunes of the family in more modern times; it must suffice to mention Sir Giles Gobemouche, promoter and Governor of the Most Honourable Company for Importing Large Jackasses from Spain; Walter Gobemouche, the author of that great rallying cry of freedom "Give us back our eleven days:" and Bartholomew Gobemouche, citizen and printer, who wrote and published, at his own proper expense, the famous pamphlet entitled "Walpole must go." Members of the family were to be found among Wilkes's supporters and Lord George Gordon's adherents; and the Corresponding Society numbered many a Gobemouche, one of whom signalized himself by starting the T. L. L., or Tree of Liberty League, the object being to strike terror into the hearts of the King and the nobility by planting these emblems of freedom in every town and village in the country. The grandfather of the present head of the family was lieutenant to John Thom, *alias* Sir William Courtenay, Knight of Malta, etc., etc., and, having been convicted of rioting by a partisan judge and a subservient jury, was transported to Botany Bay. Times have happily changed since then, and there is little danger of the minions of tyranny daring to expatriate a Gobemouche. A devoted constituency will doubtless ere long return the present representative of that illustrious house to Parliament, where he will be a very *malleus ministrorum* and a firm supporter of the great principles of Gladstonism and Home Rule.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and In person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-88—Janardhan G—Mathoorabai, the widow, and Ramchundra Krishnaji, the son, of the deceased, vs Harischundra Moroba—M H Khan.

4-88—Little, S, F and N—Jamnabai, widow of Bhimji Kessowji, deceased, vs Dewchund Kessowji—Jefferson, B and D.

5-88—Wadia and G—Jerbai, widow of the deceased, vs Navasbai, widow of Hormusji Edulji—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thakersey and others vs Thakersey Moorarji and others—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukaram Gungaram Udar vs Tulsibai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D. Part heard.

434-87—Wadia and G.—Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai.—Nanu and H. Part heard.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co., in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W Co, in liquidation, by the Court.—Tobin and R, for claimant, Joosub Haji Ahmed.—Ardesir, H and D, for liquidators.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For the trial of the preliminary issue.

239-87—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills Ld vs Tarachund Gunesdas—Tobin and R.

Long Causes.

237-88—In person—Balloo Ramchunder vs Shaik Abdool Rehman Sabaskar and others—Balkrishna and D—Part heard.

241-88—In person a pauper—Jigaji Shetiba Vunjari and others vs Mahadoo Camaji and another—Balk and D, and H C and B.

243-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Khimchund Iswardas—Tyabji and D.

242-88—Tyabji and D—Khimchund Iswardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

248-88—In person—Syed Rahimoobin Syed Mahomed, vs Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C. and In person.

212-88—Tobin and R—Thacker Morarji Dhunji and another vs Thacker Yelji Narron—Thakurdas, D and C.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Roognathdas vs Esmailji Jewabhoy and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

264-88—Hore, C and B—Geynoo Ramji vs Luxumon Khundooji—J C Cama.

277-88—Little, S F and N—Dayal Ludha vs Tejpal Godoo and others—Payne, G and S.

187-88—D S Garud—for pauper—Gunput Jugonnath vs Jugonnath Vithoba and others—Payne, G and S.

249-88—Payne, G and S—Solomon Orner vs H Ascher—Macfarlane, E and H.

280-88—Mansuklal and D—Peerbhoy Nathoo vs Kalidas Manordas and another—M H Khan.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Telegraph steamer Electra, 656 tons, Captain G. Pattison cleared on Saturday for Aden.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Lalpoora, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, from Cutch Mandvie, arrived in port yesterday, with a general cargo and 475 native passengers on deck.

THE s. s. Bryn Glas, 1503 tons, Captain J. G. Bothell from Batoum (Sept. 15), arrived in Bombay on Saturday with 69,996 cases of Kerosine oil. She is consigned to Messrs Ralli Bros.

THE Britsn India steamer Wardha 2,532 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon from Calcutta and the coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Purulia, Captain G. Shepherd, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf, to sail on the arrival of the Overland English Mail, with mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Talbot, Mrs. Alice E. Nicholas, Messrs A. Farvel, and E. Potts, for Karachi; Mr. J. S. Athadoss and Mrs. Mathaloss and son, for Busreh; and sixty-eight deck for various ports *en route*.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Bkds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
„ Kangra	1468	W. H. Ingram	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	Massageries Maritimes & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	W. Morgan	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Teheran	1670	C. D. Sams	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Bormida	1499	E. De Negri	5	F. Bazzoni.
„ Assam	2149	Noel	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta, Sept. 29.
7	Bryn Glas (s)	Bothell	Batoum, Sept. 15.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvie.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	I. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Madras & Rangoon.
	Elektra (s)	Pattison	Aden.
	Lalpoora (s)	Livingston	Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.

4 Clan Buchanon s ..... Calcutta.
Sirsa s ..... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—80 bales wool and goats' hair, S Ramjanally; 145 bales goats' hair and wool, M J Joomabhai; 1,372 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee 50 bales wool, B Boga; 44 bales wool and goats hair, C Jooma and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munroe s—150 cwts clove and 22 cases India-rubber, Benn Ashley and Co.

LaBourdonnais s—100 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts gum, J. Annuudji; 70 cwts gum, R Assaria; 70 cwts gum, C Khimji; 80 cwts gum, K Kallianji.

Kangra s—40 cwts gum, W Gangji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Methley Hall s—4,000 cwtswheat, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 555 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 6,000 cwts wheat, J Facheri.

FOR HAVRE.

Indranija—200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

LaBourdonais s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Asama s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—430 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 7 cases Indian curiosities, &c, A H Lloyd's Agency; 400 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 495 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—29 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 310 chests opinion, B and P S N Co; 250 balest twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, T Manekchand; 110 bales twist, P Cowasji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—30 chests opium, N J Abbraham; 3 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida s—29 bales twist, C. Chotalal.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—216 bales twist, F Muir and Co; 15 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—115 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 65 bales cotton, A Salmon and Co; 2,050 cwts myrabolums, C Merwanji and Co; 30 bales wool, E Gianchand; 10 bales wool, B Mauji.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munro s—12 bales hides, S Durvis; 58 cwts gum, R Dalardin; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 37 bales hides and skins, G M Dhuramsi; 12 bales hides, S Durvesh.

LaBourdonnais s—3 cases silk piecegoods, T Gopallji; 15 cwts gum, V Haji.

Kangra s—20 cwts deer horns, W Gangji; 99 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

FOR ANTWERP.

Methley Hall s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—12 cwts gum, and 1 bale woolen carpets, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—55 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—375 cwts onions, C Jooma; 75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, The P and O Co; 20 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

Bormida s—400 cwts raisins and 8 cwts ganda horns, &c, Y L Ching; 95 bales twist, C Ganesh; 275 cwts raisins, B Canji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—27 bales piecegoods, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—70 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDANT.

Bombay, October 8, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head-quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m. until further orders for drill purposes. Uniform and fatigue caps to be worn.

2. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal compound on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m., and Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m.

3. Classes for drill and instruction will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m., and on Thursday at 9 p.m.

4. Special class of instruction in Gunnery will be held at Head-quarters every Friday evening at 5-45 p.m. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers should make a point of attending the special class regularly, and every member of the Battery is invited to attend also.

5. Members are requested to apply at Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements, which are ready for issue.

6. A general meeting of the Battery will be held at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. (after parade), on Saturday, the 13th instant, when some matters connected with the Battery will be discussed. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and

THE GREAT SOCIAL QUESTION.

THE discussion "Is Marriage a Failure?" is still raging in the *Daily Telegraph*. The following criticism on the letters is from the *Spectator* :—

It is very easy to ridicule the four or five hundred feet of correspondence which has for weeks past been appearing in the *Daily Telegraph*, under the heading, 'Is Marriage a Failure?" but the present writer has no inclination to perform the task, his main impression not being that of the ridiculousness of the letters. He is a little ashamed of having read them all, even in daily dribblets, and during a holiday interrupted by three times the average quantity of rain; but still he has read them, and come to a definite conclusion about them, which, in the absence of more interesting subjects of chat, he is inclined to state. The mass of the correspondence is clearly genuine—is, indeed, entirely outside the possibility of "make-up." Anthony Trollope himself, though he had a genius for writing the letters of ordinary folk, and could when inventing correspondence, be stupid at will, as stupid as his personages would have been, could not have written such letters as these, so characteristic yet so insane; so full of querulous complaining, of didactic drivelling, of silly proposals, of wicked selfishness, of dull resignation, and yet, as regards their total effect, of humdrum, respectable, thick-headed, intolerably tedious right-mindedness. For as the days rolled on, each of them with its burden of letters three columns usually, to be toiled through if the self-imposed duty were to be performed, it was the sense of the right-mindedness of writers which gradually impressed itself upon the half-unwilling reader. There are profligates here and there among the writers, who warp up a tolerably clear and distinctly bad meaning in a mist of respectable words, and fools many—(one woman wanted to make it penal for a married man to appear without a wedding-ring, and one man suggested in all sincerity that a husband who lost his temper should be imprisoned) and dullards without number—there is hardly a bright letter in the whole series—and a good many who in their dully complacent selfishness, are absolutely startling; but the majority, in a wonderfully humdrum way, think rightly enough. They complain incessantly of this and that, sometimes with aggravating silliness, as where one wife announces as her panacea against unhappiness in marriage that the husband should always kiss his wife when they meet at breakfast; and the men groan about the wives, dress bills, and the women about the husbands, going out in the evening, with a weary iteration which suggests the real English evil, the want of *camaraderrie* between the sexes; but the groundstone of the whole is that marriage is a natural institution, or e which came and was not made; that husband and wife make each other happier; and that failure is always due to some neglect of "advice," usually of the copy book kind. There is a strong and general opinion that it is unwise to marry too young; indeed, quite a great number ask for a legal prevention of marriage before the age of twenty-one. There is a consensus that husband and wife ought to be economical, each sex, we think, grudging the others distinctive little expenditures. It is pressed on married folk that they should choose with deliberation, that they should usually keep their temp rs, and that they should observe towards each other all the externals of civility. Other advice is offered, particularly some counsel as to choosing based upon a belief in heredity—which comes out unexpectedly strong, and occasionally in the oddest way; but all the advice is intended to avoid the unhappiness of marriage, not to dissolve marriage itself, which is considered by all but a few as inevitable as life itself, something to be improved or modified or made happier, but still part of human destiny, and wholly independent of human control. They do not say, be it observed that it is part of human destiny, but assume it, reasoning, often unconsciously, solely from that datum. A few writers, no doubt, would make marriage dissoluble at the will of both parties, and a great many would, we are sorry to see, increase the reasons for granting divorce by adding imprisonment, insanity, drunkenness, and even excessive extravagance—there is a demand for a regular income running through these letters which is intensely characteristic—but it is not too much to say that to the majority the existence of a society without marriage has never occurred even as a possibility. They no more discuss it, even when they profess to do so, than they discuss a society without hunger as its great factor, and death as its ultimate compelling law. There are scores of letters breathing intense though conventional domestic piety, though usually expressed with much more clumsiness, and, to use the word which best expresses the fact, "humdrumminess." It is that quality which is to us the satisfactory feature of the letters. The humdrums are in England the immense majority, and, to judge from these letters, they have no more intention of attacking the marriage laws, as far as their main principle is concerned, than they have of agitating against the principle of *caveat emptor*, or the rule that a jury should consist of twelve. They have, in fact, never considered marriage as an institution like any other, but as a human condition, the very healthiest state of mind, a community could enjoy. It is only when a community feels that marriage needs to be sustained by argument that it begins to be in danger. Even the few who would abolish marriage have never really considered their proposal, for they neither suggest a substitute, nor, apparently, have thought for an instant what the social consequences would be, to what utter slavery it would reduce women—to whom, after forty, a threat of divorce would be like a sentence of slow death—or what the ruin it would work on the next generation. They propose the change to get rid of discomfort, just as they propose Federation to be rid of the Irish difficulty, or Socialism to be rid of occasional cases of suffering from want. Their lightness of thought is bad; but like the density of their opponents' thought, it proves that there is no real question in the public mind. It is, perhaps, only another instance of the general absence of any serious consideration given by the writers to the subject; but we have been a little suprised at the general consensus that divorce ought to be granted for adultery on either side. That is perfectly sound from the moralist's point of view, though many Christians will pause to reflect that divorce is only permitted by Christ, and that permission to divorce the husband was not included in His deliverance on the matter; but no statesman in the existing state of opinion would propose any such law. It would be simply a permission to all profligate men to divorce themselves at will. Opinion at present sentences the adulteress to a life of intolerable humiliation, and even suffering; but it does not sentence the adulterer, and, till it has been improved to grant divorce, for man's adultery would be simply to give a privilege to the bad. Any corrupt man tired of his wife would force her to divorce him. The woman would speedily be forced by the opinion of her sex to demand her right, and the number of divorces, which are nothing but unavoidable evils of a grave kind, would be multiplied a hundredfold. The writers seem to think the change of law would act as a check on men; but they either have given no thought to the matter, or they do not know the world.

ROUSSEAU.

THERE are the usual stories told of Rousseau's childhood: how he was fond of the open air, noticed the colours of objects, and, in descriptions of what he saw, showed the mind of the future painter. Several of the family had been artists, and there is no doubt that his artistic instinct was hereditary. When about fourteen The wore became an assistant to a friend of his father, who had a saw mill of a peculiar kind in the forest of the Franche Comte, in the far east of France; and there in his leisure time he became imbued with the very essence of the woods in all their solemnity and grandeur. Rousseau felt the inspirations for painting within him, and he determined to try himself and prove what he could do before telling anyone. When he got back to Paris he bought a box of colours, and went off to sketch the Mont Martre, the northern suburb where Michel before him had found so many fine subjects. The youth worked hard at his study for several days, and the result was a drawing which still exists, and which has been described as exact, firm, and of good natural colour. Rousseau's parents were delighted at his evidence of their son's ability, but they prudently took advice on the matter. Under the eye of a near relative the boy made careful studies, with the result that he was sent to the studios of Remond and Lethiere, painters now totally forgotten. Besides his work there he went sometimes to the Louvre to copy the sunrises of Claude and the animals of Karel du jardin. But he could not rest in Paris; in June 1830 he left with the feeling that he must go farther afield. He went straight to the mountains of Auvergne, where, three hundred miles south of Paris, he saw nature still resting supreme. In Auvergne he found a country and people that suited him: on every side were the rocks, the villages, the solemn streams, with here and there long level landscapes with lengthy perspectives such as in his later life he so loved to paint. He used to spend whole nights in the open air in order to observe the earth in darkness. He even sought to find subjects for pictures by making special friends with the poor people of the country, and by living with them in their cottages.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW STATIONERY.

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The Bombay Gazette Office

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SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1 6	per ream.
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OF THE

ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

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The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

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The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

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Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

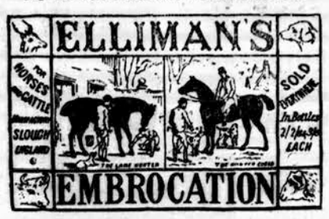
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, "undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at is 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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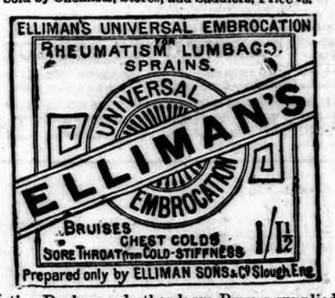
"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

PASTA

TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm s/D.

MACK

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
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Atkinson's renowned

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

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Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitiv Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"11, Newington-green London, N., May 16, 1887.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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WE beg to announce to our Constituents that we have now on INSPECTION a large selection of TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CASHMERES, and CHEVIOTS, the latest and most stylish productions, adapted for LOUNGE, WALKING, and VISITING Suits.

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We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.

WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH.
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD,

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£2,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rangoon Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay August 2, 1888.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed on the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Calcutta, Lahore, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal towns in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses. Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of Property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Albert Building. Secretary.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4168 *Sold by all Chemists*
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Bi-Digestive
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Pepsine & Diastase
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« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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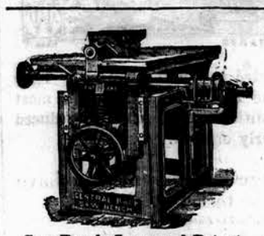
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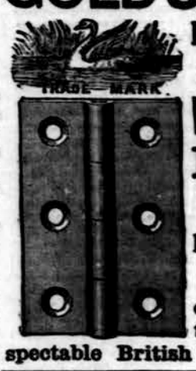

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